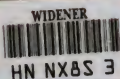


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SKETCHES  
OF  
HAWAIIAN HISTORY  
AND  
HONOLULU DIRECTORY.  
1871.  
SECOND EDITION.

C. C. BENNETT,  
PUBLISHER,  
44 FORT STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

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HONOLULU DIRECTORY,  
AND  
HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF THE  
HAWAIIAN OR SANDWICH ISLANDS.

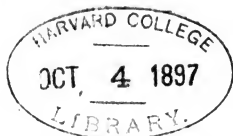
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*Dr. A. C. Coolidge*

# HISTORICAL SKETCH

## OF THE

# HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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**I**N preparing a new edition of the Honolulu Directory, in order to keep pace with the advance of improvement and the changes in our city, it becomes necessary to review the history of current events since the publication of our first edition in 1899, and to make such corrections as are warranted by a more mature consideration of the subject.

### *DISCOVERY BY GAETANO AND MENDANA.*

There has been recent controversy as it regards the discovery of our group, and before proceeding to the detail of the most prominent events, we will refer to the facts which establish conclusively who were the discoverers of the Hawaiian Islands. In doing this, we do not detract from the just fame of the great navigator, Captain James Cook, whose name will be ever associated with these Islands, as the first who brought a knowledge of them prominently before the civilized world. He merits that meed of praise, which the unsocial exclusiveness of the policy of Spain, denied to her adventurous mariners.

The early Spanish navigators were the pioneers of discovery in the Pacific Ocean. Gaetano discovered the Hawaiian Islands in 1522. Mendana laid down the correct position of Kaula in 1567. The Marquesas were discovered by Mendana in 1595, while Quiros saw Tahiti in 1605. These islands were probably often seen by the early Spanish navigators, as they were right in the pathway of the galleons from Acapulco by way of Guam in the Marian Islands to Manila. The island of Hawaii, was the residence of involuntary Spanish colonists, before its discovery was made by their reticent navigators, at least long before it was known to the world. In 1527, Hawaii received by the misfortune of ship wreck, the first accession of European population. In that year, Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, fitted out three vessels from Ziguatlan a port in Sinaloa,\* destined for the Moluccas. They sailed under the command of Alvaro Saavedra Ceron, and on their arrival in the longitude of Hawaii, and about the same parallel of latitude, they were dispersed by a violent storm, one of

\* In our first edition, we intimated that Cook was not the discoverer of these islands, since then we have found who were the right discoverers, which we now publish.

them only reached the Moluccas, the other two were never heard of afterwards. There is a Hawaiian tradition of two vessels being wrecked on that island, one at Keel near Kealakekua, and the other on the coast of Kau near Puna. According to the tradition, this event occurred in the reign of Keallihokaloa, a King of Hawaii, who reigned the thirteenth sovereign before the accession of Kamehameha I. If we count about thirty years to a reign, which is probably the average duration in a savage as well as a civilized world, we would find the year of 1527, in the reign of Keallihokaloa, a concurrence of circumstantial evidence that goes far to sustain the probability that the two galleons of Cortez were stranded on Hawaii. The descendants of these ship wrecked Spaniards and probably aboriginal Mexicans, can be traced in every portion of these Islands, in their lighter complexion and the color of their hair. They are called *chus*, their central point is in the vicinity of the traditional points of ship wreck; but wherever found on the other islands, if questioned, they infallibly trace their origin to the Island of Hawaii. There are many words in the language evidently incorporated from the Spanish, as many habits and customs which are similar.

The Spanish charts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, give the position of these islands, with a great approximation to accuracy and name the discoverers. The olden English charts, evidently copied from the Spanish, indicate the same. The names indicated on the old Spanish chart are "La Mesa," (the tableland) "Desgraciada," (the unfortunate), "Los Monjos," (the monks) and "La Vecina," (the neighbor). These were not all discovered at the same time by any one navigator, but at different times by those above referred to. From the relative position on the older maps, La Mesa, was Hawaii, and the name was readily suggested to the early Spanish discoverers by the broad and regular dome of Manna Loa and its high table like appearance. Maui, was La Desgraciada, or unfortunate, probably named from some unfortunate circumstances which happened at the time of discovery. Los Monjos, or the monks, were very probably Molokai, Lanai and Oahu, for they occupy the exact relative position of these islands on the older charts and the English copies. The land discovered by Mendana placed much further westward than the others, was evidently Kauai and Niihau. It is more than probable that Captain Cook was acquainted with the reported fact of islands near the position of this group before he sailed on his third expedition in the South Pacific Ocean. The discoveries of Gaetano and Mendana were known in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and were familiar in England when Captain Cook sailed on his last voyage. In three maps accompanying the geographical work of Charles Theodore Middleton, published in London 1777, the position of the Hawaiian Islands is laid down with the same approximate correctness as on the recent charts. The latitude is correct, the longitude is a little too far east, except Kauai, or the land discovered by Mendana, which is marked in the correct position. The Hawaiian Islands were visited by Captain Cook in 1778, the alleged date of the discovery by him. The chart accompanying "Ansons voyages" also had the position of these islands laid down on them with an approximation to correctness. The London edition of 1780, has the position delineated, evidently copied from the chart of Gaetano.

There are many traditions of foreign vessels passing these islands before the arrival of Captain Cook. In 1740, the King of Oahu in going in a canoe to Molokai passed a ship. Boats with white men had frequently landed on the islands, the crew of one, containing several men, remained and mixed with the native inhabitants.

Iron and its uses were known and there are many other traces showing a former intercourse of the natives with others possessing a higher civilization.

And here might start a proposition—where did the Hawaiian race originate? The hypothesis that they came from the western coast of America, is supported by such an array of circumstances and probabilities, that they exclude any other hypothesis.

The winds and ocean currents sets from the American coast directly to the Hawaiian Islands, and drift wood is constantly borne from Oregon and California to these shores. None is borne, or could be borne from any other direction, except by way of the Japan current, which unites with the California current near the coast, a little north of the latitude of these Islands.

In physiological and pselycological characteristics the great Nahoa, or Toltec family, the civilised race of North America, and the aborigines of the Hawaiian Islands are the same.

Their religious belief, their traditions, their art of feather work, their war weapons their dress, domestic implements and many other habits and customs are similar.

There is analogy in the structure of their language, many of the words are the same and their method of computation is similar. Further enquiry and a comparison of languages will throw more light upon the subject, although the people of these Islands were evidently separated from the parent stock long ages ago, before they migrated from the Pacific coast and the valley of the Gila to the table land of Mexico, and their language as well as that of the original stock, has undergone many changes and modifications.

The *flora* of these Islands bears a greater analogy to that of the coast of Sinaloa than it does to any of the Pacific Islands, the *fauna*, although limited, is also analogous.

#### VISITED BY COOK.

The 18th day of January, 1778, will ever be memorable in the history of the Hawaiian Islands. It was to them the begining of a new era, from which dawned the light of civilization which is now illuminating their march of progress. Upon that day, Captain James Cook, R.N., in his voyage to discover a northern passage through the American continent, first saw these Islands. Ever buoyant with the hope of a new adventure, Captain Cook left Christmas Island on the 2nd of January, with his ships the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, directing his course due north to strike the American continent, on the early dawn of a Sabbath morning, he discovered the island of Oahu bearing north east by east. Almost simultaneously he discovered the elevated hill to Haupnu on Kauai, bearing north half west. Not being able to reach Oahu conveniently, owing to the baffling eastern winds, he stood for Kanai at sunrise on the morning of the 19th. Not long after he sighted a third Island, Niuhau, in the direction of west north west. Under a fresh north east wind, he steared for the eastern end of Kauai, and anchored in the road stead of Waimea.

The natives came off in their canoes, as he sailed along the coast and were mild and peaceable in their demeanor, exhibiting much curiosity. Although apprehensive at first, they speedily acquired confidence and bartered fish and sweet potatoes for small nails and bits of iron, which they seemed to value very highly. Captain Cook remarked that the natives exhibited more astonishment than any people he had encountered on his voyages, but they were gentle, friendly and almost wholly unarmed.

He went ashore at Waimea, and the natives treated him with great obedience and made him many presents.

The captain watered his ship in the Waimea river, and passed on to the Island of Niha'u, where anchoring in the cove called Cook's Bay, he bartered with the natives for yams and fish.

After a short stay at Niha'u, Cook sailed for the North West Coast and returning on the 20th of November, 1778, appeared off the coast of Maui, and after some communication between the ship and the shore, during which Kamehameha, afterwards the conqueror of the entire group, spent a night on board. On the 17th of January, 1779, Cook anchored in Kealahou Bay, destined to be his grave. The chiefs and people were unbounded in their hospitalities towards the strangers, believing them to be gods, and actually offered divine honors to Cook. The priests approached him whenever he landed, crouching down to the ground, reciting prayers, and going through all the forms of their idol worship, concluding by investing him with the sacred red tapa, and placing before him offerings of hog, fruit, etc. During his stay in Kealahou, a period of eighteen days, the people refused any remuneration for supplies, but furnished the ship with a profusion of hogs, and the choicest productions of the country, and even watered the vessel, by bringing water from long distance.

When, on the 4th of February, the ships put to sea, the people, whose resources and services had been severely tasked to satisfy the wants and gratify the pleasures of their visitors, were as pleased to see them depart as they had been to welcome their arrival. But, after only a days absence, Cook, finding that one of his masts was defective, returned to the anchorage to repair it. His reception was cool, on the part of the people, and now commenced a series of petty thefts by the natives, followed by swift and stern retribution on the part of the foreigners. On the 14th Cook desired to get Kalanio'opuu, the King, to accompany him on board, with a view, it is said, of detaining him as a hostage until restitution should be made for a boat which had been stolen from the ship. While the Captain was endeavoring to persuade the unwilling old King to accompany him, word was brought that a high chief, in endeavoring to enter the Bay (which was blockaded by the boats of the ship), had been shot and killed. The attendants of the King were much enraged, but, says the tradition, were restrained because they believed Cook to be a god. Just then, one of the chiefs approached Cook with a spear in his hand, and saying that his brother had been killed, declared that he would have revenge. Cook immediately drew a pistol and fired upon the man, upon which a scene of confusion ensued. A stone was thrown by one of the crowd, which hitting Captain Cook, he shot the man who threw it, killing him instantly. Meantime, the Captain was retreating towards the shore to regain his boat, with his drawn sword in his hand. A certain chief, who pressed close upon him, he struck with the sword, who thereupon seized the Captain, to hold him merely, and in the struggle which ensued, as the foreigner was about to fall, he groaned audibly. This at once satisfied the people that he was not a god, and he was immediately killed by repeated stabs of the *pahoa*, or dagger. Thus died the renowned circumnavigator, Capt. James Cook, in the prime of his age and the zenith of his fame, a victim to his own overweening confidence in his ability to overawe the Hawaiians. So runs the native tradition of the melancholy affair, and the accounts of those attached to the ships do not differ materially.

On seeing their Captain fall, the men in the boats fired upon the natives, many of whom were killed, while the ship fired round shot upon the people and the town.



The noise and the deadly effect of the firearms so terrified the islanders that they fled inland, taking Cook's body with them, besides those of four mariners who had been killed in attempting to save the life of their commander. The bodies of these last were used as sacrificial burnt offerings to the divinities, while that of Cook, being considered as of a higher order, was cut in pieces, and bits of it sent to different parts of the island. The bones were carefully divested of flesh, and kept by the King as relics, after the fashion of the country. The natives now seemed to think that they had triumphed over the English, and became very insulting and defiant in their manner. To give them a sanguinary lesson, an attack on the village was decided upon by Captain Clarke, who succeeded Capt. Cook in the command. Accordingly a body of marines was landed, and making a vigorous attack, many of the islanders were slain, and their huts burnt to the ground. This had the effect to cause the King to sue for peace, which was granted only on the condition that the remains of Captain Cook should be restored. At length, on the 21st, nearly all the bones of the unfortunate commander having been recovered, they were placed in a coffin, and with appropriate ceremonies and honors, committed to the deep waters of the placid Bay of Kealahoukua.

After the departure of the ship on the 15th of March, a number of years elapsed before any other vessels visited the islands. In 1786, the French navigator, Laperouse, who unfortunately lost his life at the hands of the savages of the Navigator's Islands, touched at Maui. Subsequently, a number of vessels engaged in the North West Coast trade, recruited at these islands; and at that time begun the traffic in sandalwood. From the time of Cook's death until the arrival of Vancouver, in March, 1792, the chiefs of the different islands had been involved in war more or less bloody, but at the latter date, Kamehameha had made himself master of the Island of Hawaii, and had already aspired to the dominion of the other islands of the group. Vancouver made three visits to these islands, the second in 1798 and the last in 1794. He appears to have made a very favourable impression on Kamehameha, and presented him with some cattle, which he brought from the Coast of California. These were the first cattle seen on the island. They were taubed by the King, and from this small beginning has sprang the immense flocks which in subsequent years covered the slopes of the mountains of Hawaii.

It was during this visit of Vancouver that the Captain and the astronomer of one of his ships were killed near Waialua, or Oahu. While the boats were filling water casks in the river, they imprudently ventured too far into the country and were set upon and killed by the natives.

During the last visit of Vancouver, he was entertained very hospitably by Kamehameha, who, being then engaged in his ambitious schemes of conquest, was anxious to procure arms and ammunition. These however, Vancouver declined to sell. But he made the King numerous valuable presents, and gave him excellent advice.

#### *SITUATION, POPULATION, AREA AND HEIGHT.*

The Hawaiian Islands are situated in North Latitude, between the parallels of 19 and 21 degrees, and West Longitude 156. They are 2,120 miles from San Francisco and thus, from their situation, on the ocean highway between the already great and growing metropolis of the western coast of America and the rich countries of Asia, they are now, and must always be, of great importance to the interests of commerce, and their progress will be in proportion to the development of the commerce of the numerous islands and the vast countries of the Pacific Ocean.

Cook estimated the population at 400,000. Vancouver some fifteen years after, put it at a much lower figure, and intimates that Cook was misled by the multitudes that flocked to the shores whenever his ships appeared. But the fact nevertheless remains, that the natives have, since their first intercourse with foreigners, decreased at a fearful rate.

The official census of 1866, gives the total native population, as compared with that of 1860, and shows a decrease of 8,901, of natives, and an increase of foreigners of 1,621. The half casts in 1866, numbered 1,640; the foreigners (exclusive of Chinamen), 4,194 including male and female.

The following table will show the area, height and population of the several islands of the group.

	SQ. MILES.	HIGHT IN FEET.	POPULATION, 1866.
Hawaii *.....	4000	13,953	19,808
Mauli.....	600	10,200	14,035
Molokai.....	170	2,800	2,269
Lanai.....	110	1,600	394
Oahu.....	520	3,800	19,879
Kauai.....	520	4,800	6,209
Niihau.....	80	800	325
Kahoolawe.....	60	400	—
Total population, 1866.....			62,959

\* We give the common computation, but the area of Hawaii is evidently greater—probably 5000 square miles.

Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, is the principal town of the islands, and by enactment of law, is known as the "City of Honolulu." The total population in 1860, was 14,310. On the 7th of December, 1866, by the census then taken of the district, (which includes the city), the total population was 13,521, thus showing a decrease, in six years of 789. This decrease, however, has been entirely among the natives within the last few years the mortality among foreigners has apparently increased. The number of foreigners residing in the district of Honolulu, was reported in 1860, as 1,039. By the census of 1866, there are 1,851, showing an increase of 812 in six years.

The total number of foreigners on the island in 1866, other than Chinese, was 2,988. The half-casts numbered 1,640.

Beef cattle (all the islands).....	50,913
Sheep .....	100,625
Goats .....	56,980
Horses, no return (supposed to exceed in numbers, cattle, sheep, and goats.)	

By official assessment in 1865, the value of Real Estate in the islands is put down at \$4,333,583; Personal property, \$3,603,112,

Taxes are light, 1-4 of one per cent. on real and personal property. The value of Real Estate in Honolulu may be estimated when it is stated that nearly one-half the assessed taxes are paid from this city alone, amounting to \$3,443.

#### KAMEHAMEHA I.

Kamehameha has been entitled "The Great," and justly so, when we view his character, in connection with the limited sphere of action afforded by his little group of islands. From the rank of a secondary chief, in point of power, he raised himself, by his own energy and ability, to be the ruler of the entire group. He attached to

himself several foreigners, foremost among whom were John Young, and Isaac Davis, English seamen, but both men of singular sobriety and shrewdness, considering the class to which they belonged. The King invariably treated them with marked kindness, and they more than once turned the tide of battle in his favor by their fire arms. The descendants of Young and Davis have been numerous, and have always enjoyed the confidence of the chiefs.

In 1793, as near as can be estimated, the harbor of Honolulu was discovered, and entered, for the first time, by a foreign vessel. The *Prince Le Boo*, was the name of this vessel, a tender to a ship engaged in the North-West trade. Vancouver had previously anchored off Waikiki, in March of that year, the harbor of Honolulu being then unknown.

In 1794, Kamehameha became the master of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Oahu. Kauai and Niihau only remained to be conquered. But the King of Kauai, Kaumualii, surrendered his island without a struggle, and acknowledged the conquerer as his sovereign.

Thus, by his genius and bravery he had founded a Kingdom of all the islands, and he ruled it with wisdom. He encouraged the visits of trading vessels, himself carried on extensively the business of collecting sandal-wood, built (with the assistance of foreigners,) quite a fleet of small craft, and was enterprising enough to fit out and send to China, on his own account, a vessel laden with sandal-wood. She returned with *run* and dry goods, which the King managed to sell for hard dollars, the value of which he was not slow to learn.

The religious worship of the islanders was a perfectly matured system of heathen idolatry. The first Kamehameha, by his fostering the superstitious rites of the priests obtained the name and fame of a pious King, although it is extremely doubtful whether he believed in what he pretended so much to honor. It is more than probable that he was long-sighted enough to perceive and to use for his own purposes the power which superstition gives over the minds of men. Thus, a system of church and state sprung up in these islands, the King taking the priests under his patronage, building temples and sacrificing to the gods: from this state of things, it may be understood how, in subsequent years, when the chiefs became converts—in name, at least—to christianity, they very naturally desired to continue the alliance between the religious and the political in the government.

Kamehameha I. died at Kailua, in the district of North Kona, Hawaii, May 8, 1819.

#### LIHOLIHO.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Liholiho, by Keopuolani, a daughter of the King of Maui. The young King was much given to dissipation, and he had not long been in power before he abrogated the tabus which had been from time immemorial imposed on the people by the chiefs and priests. The first and most onerous of these was the tabu, most strictly enforced, against men and women eating together. As might very naturally have been expected, this bold innovation of the new King caused no little excitement. The priests saw plainly enough, that, with the abolition of the tabus, and the neglect of idol worship, their power over the people and their influence with the chiefs was gone forever. The latter were divided, a number siding with the priests, took up arms in open rebellion against the King. The majority, however, remained loyal. But Kekuaokalani, a cousin of Liholiho's, collected a large force and declared war for the gods. Kalanimoku, a celebrated warrior of the first Kamehameha, with the King's forces met the rebels at Kuamoo, near Keauhou in North Kona. The battle lasted from noon until sundown, when Kekuaokalani

having been killed, with his wife Manono, who fought bravely by his side, the insurgents fled, and never after made any head against the King's party. Thus was idolatry overthrown, and the superstitious customs that had for centuries held sway over an entire people, were abolished, as it were, in a day. What rendered this event more remarkable, was the fact that it was brought about not from the influence of Christianity, for it had not yet been introduced into the islands. It was brought about by the boldness of the young King, in opposition to his father's priests. No merit, beyond the courage displayed, is due to Liholiho.

On the contrary, his conduct in thus contemptuously treating the gods and the traditions of his ancestors, was so to say, an evidence of impiety. The American Missionaries, who arrived soon after the rebellion was crushed, very naturally and emphatically declared that they saw in these strange events, the direct interposition of the Divine Hand, in preparing the way for the introduction of the Gospel.

We quote from a Missionary writer, the Rev. Sheldon Dibble: "The war having thus resulted in the entire overthrow of the idolatrous party, both chiefs and people united with one voice and in the strongest terms to reproach the folly and impotency of their former idol gods. They exclaimed, 'The case is now fairly tested, the army with idols was weak, the army without idols was strong and victorious. There is no power in the gods; they are vanity and a lie.' Their rage toward idols, by which they had so long been enthralled, and who had now failed them in the day of battle, was unbounded. They began the work of destruction. Some of their idols they cast into the sea, some they burnt, and some they treated with contempt and used for fuel. They rushed to the temples and tore them to the ground, they slew Kuawa, the priest who had exerted most influence with Kekuakalani in leading him to uphold idolatry. They placed no restraint upon their wrath, but vented it to the utmost in acts of retaliation. It seems that Eternal Wisdom had permitted the war, to convince the people thus thoroughly of the impotency of idols. It was not till after the war, that the people made anything like thorough work in casting off the shackles of idolatry, the question seemed to be so clearly tested that their eyes were opened."

Some very interesting personal reminiscences of events in the latter years of Kamehameha I., and after the accession of Kamehameha II., may be found in a pamphlet issued some years ago by the venerable Captain Alexander Adams, who first visited these islands near the close of the last century, and who still survives, surrounded by a numerous progeny of children, grand and great-grandchildren.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES.

The first missionaries to these islands arrived at Kailua, on the 4th of April, 1820, less than a year after the death of Kamehameha I., and only a short time after the final battle had been fought which decided the fate of idol worship. The pioneer company constituted of the Rev. Asa Thurston, Rev. Hiram Bingham, Daniel Chamberlain, farmer; Thomas Holman, physician; Samuel Whitney, mechanic and teacher, (afterwards ordained as a preacher;) Samuel Ruggles, catechist and teacher; and Elisha Loomis, printer and teacher; with their wives.

A wonderful surprise awaited these devoted men and women, who had left the comforts of a civilized life, to cross the wastes of ocean, to buffet the storms of the southern cape, and to bear the heats of the tropics, with the self-sacrificing spirit of the genuine Christian missionary. Their first anxious inquiries as to the state of affairs at the islands, as they entered the harbor of Kailua, were answered—"Liholiho is King—the islands are at peace—the tabu system is no more—the gods are destroyed, and the temples are demolished."

But the missionaries did not at once receive permission to remain on shore. The chiefs, with the energetic Kaahumanu, a widow of Kamehameha I., at their head, debated for several days in council, as to whether the new comers should not be sent back from whence they came. Vancouver, during his last visit to the islands, had intimated that religious teachers would be sent to him, the King, from England. The remembrance of this fact caused the chiefs to hesitate, and they were doubtful whether it would be proper for them to receive teachers from another country. John Young, the Englishman, the friend and companion of Kamehameha, and who had also fought in his numerous battles, cast the scale in favor of the missionaries. He told the chiefs that "Missionaries from America were the same as missionaries from England—that they worshipped the same God and taught the same religion." The influence which Vancouver had gained over the minds of the chiefs by his kind and conciliatory conduct towards them is exemplified by the fact that, on the strength of this assurance from Mr. Young, the King and chiefs gave a willing consent, if not a hearty welcome to the missionaries to reside among them.

Once on shore, and granted the protection of the chiefs, the real difficulties of the missionaries commenced. The people were of course immersed in the deep gloom of heathenism, the repulsive features of which were rendered still more repulsive, by the fact that the King had thrown off all the restraints of the old religious system, which, however objectionable in itself, had yet the merit of governing and controlling the people.

A long time passed before any converts were made to the new religion, but the first one baptized in 1824, was a notable personage—no less a one than the high chieftess, Keopuolani, the mother of Kamehameha II. and Kamehameha III.

In January, 1822, the first printing ever done in the islands, was performed at Honolulu, by the missionaries—a spelling book in the native language. One of the principal chiefs,—Kaumoku—"pulled" the first sheet.

It was a laborious task to reduce the language to writing. But twelve articulate sounds belong to the language as spoken, and but twelve letters were originally introduced, although it has since been found necessary to use other English letters, in laws and legal documents. It is to be regretted that the missionaries had not adopted accented letters, as in many instances words spelled precisely alike, have a totally different sound and meaning.

The letters of the Hawaiian alphabet are—*a, e, i, o, u, h, k, l, m, n, p, w*. The pronunciation of these letters may be fairly rendered, according to the usual sounds of the English, as follows:—*ah, a, e, o, oo, hay, kay, lah, moo, noo, pe, way*.

The missionaries aimed at extreme simplicity in writing the language, and it must be acknowledged that they succeeded admirably. It requires far less application to learn the art of spelling and reading in Hawaiian than in English, or any other European language, and it is stated that the number of those who cannot read and write is smaller in these islands, in proportion to the population, than in any other country.

The first christian marriage occurred in August, 1822, a little over two years after the teachers arrived.

The missionaries found favor with some few of the chiefs, but the King, Liholiho, as before stated, was dissipated in the extreme, and paid no regard whatever to the advice and reproofs of the teachers. He, however, treated them with all kindness, and told his chiefs and people to listen to the teachers, and to learn reading and writing.

Kaahumanu, who, by the will of Kamehameha I., was the Kuhina Nui, or Premier,

and next in authority to the King, (and without whose assent, he could do no official act,) was at the first, particularly contemptuous in her manner towards the missionaries. She was a woman of strong mind, haughty and proud. It is related of her that when a missionary offered his hand, in meeting, as a salutation, she would turn away her eyes disdainfully, and hold out her little finger. But she became eventually their greatest and most influential friend. She made a public profession of her belief in the new religion in the year 1825, and she became at once, its most powerful and successful advocate. Her demeanor towards the missionaries, changed in a most extraordinary manner, from contempt and studied slight, to marked and public recognition of them and their affairs. Under her sanction and authority, schools were established extensively, and old and young rapidly learned the rudiments of reading and writing, and, following the example of their chiefs, became converts to the christian religion—in name, at least. It is no part of our province, in this sketch, to comment upon this event, which is termed, by some, the almost miraculous conversion of the nation.

#### LIHOLIHO GOES TO ENGLAND.

In 1823, November 27, the King, having for some time previously entertained the idea of visiting England, more, it is said, from a desire for change and amusement, than for any well defined purpose, sailed away in a whaleship, called the *L'Aigle*, Captain Starbuck. The occasion of his departure, accompanied by some twelve of his retainers and his principal wife, was long remembered by the people, as a time of wailing, for it was a new thing for a King to go away to foreign lands. And they never saw him more. Arriving in London, in May, 1824, they were kindly received by some of the leading members of government of the time, and were entertained with attentions such as were due to their rank. But the change of climate, habits and diet, was too much for them, and the King and Kamamalu, his Queen, were both taken sick and died, in July, 1824.

The British Government sent out the frigate *Blonde*, in command of Captain Lord Byron,—a relative of the poet,—to convey the remains of the deceased King and his Queen back to the islands, together with the survivors of the expedition. Among the latter was Kekuanaoa, father of his present Majesty Kamehameha V. The *Blonde* arrived at Honolulu, May 27, 1825. Lord Byron was received with great ceremony and respect, and in his intercourse with the chiefs, gave them much good advice, and used his influence in favor of the missionaries. During his stay at the islands, he completed a survey of Hilo, which, for a long time afterwards, went by the name of Byron's Bay.

#### THE DISASTROUS EXPEDITION OF BOKI.

A high chief, named Boki, a brother of Kalanimoku, who accompanied Liholiho to England, was made Governor of Oahu on his return. Kaahumann, the widow of the first Kamehameha, formerly referred to, was the Premier, and actual ruler of the islands, after the death of Kamehameha II., and during the minority of Kamehameha III. Boki was ambitious of power, and he is said to have aspired to the chief authority. Not succeeding, he became discontented, and hearing that sandal-wood,—which had been such a valuable article of traffic, and which had got to be scarce on the islands—abounded on some islands in the Pacific, he determined on going in search of it. He fitted out two brigs, the *Kamehameha*, and the *Becket*, and sailed away southward, on the 2d of December, 1829. His company consisted of about 500 persons, on the two vessels. After touching at Rotuma, the expedition sailed for one of the New Hebrides Islands, after which the *Kamehameha*, on board of which was

Boki, and 300 of his people, including several foreigners, was never heard of. It was supposed that she was either blown up,—as there was a considerable quantity of powder on board,—or that she was wrecked on one of the southern reefs or shoals. Her consort, the *Becket*, remained but a few weeks at the island which had been fixed upon by Boki as the rendezvous,—but at which he never arrived. Owing to the hostile attitude of the natives, and to an epidemic which broke out on board, the people of the *Becket* utterly failed to accomplish anything towards the object of the ill-starred expedition, and the brig returned to Honolulu, arriving on the 3d of August, 1830, after an absence of eight months. She sailed with 179 persons, and returned with only 20, eight of whom were foreigners.

#### THE WAR ON KAUAI

Kaunualii, who had been King of the Island of Kauai, but who, as has been previously stated, had surrendered his kingdom to Kamehameha I., died at Oahu, in May, 1824. The governorship of the island was conferred on Kahalala, a young chief of Oahu. But the people of Kauai rebelled against his authority, and a short but sanguinary war ensued. Kalanimoku, who happened to arrive just before hostilities actually commenced, made strenuous endeavors to bring about a peaceable settlement of the difficulties, but the Kauaians were obstinate and threatening in their demeanor. On the 8th of August, 1824, the rebels made an unsuccessful attack on the Fort at Waima, and a number of the assailants were killed. They were headed by son of Kaunualii, named George, who had visited America, and been partly educated there. He had two small brass cannon, and some few fire-arms. As the rebellion had assumed a serious aspect, a vessel was dispatched to Oahu for assistance. On the news being received, Hoapili, the Governor of Maui, immediately sailed for Kauai, with two schooners, crowded with armed men. (Hoapili was cousin to Kaahumanu. He died in 1840.)

Arrived at Kauai, it was found that the insurgents were posted in force, awaiting attack, with the two brass pieces in front. On these they relied, and had they been skillfully served, the battle would soon have been decided in favor of the rebels. When he had arranged his troops for the attack, Hoapili, who, it seems, was already half a Christian, ordered that a prayer should be offered up to the "Akua Oiaio," the true God. This was done by a converted Tahitian, who appeared to be the only one in the army who knew how to pray. Hoapili then made a stirring address to his troops, telling them that they must conquer or die, and bidding them be of good courage, for God was on their side. The order was then given, Forward! and they rushed on right in the face of the two guns. But so unskillfully were these aimed, that every shot passed high overhead; Hoapili, however, and his soldiers, falling flat on the ground at each discharge, in order to dodge the balls that were whizzing harmlessly up in the air. The battle was of very short duration, for the rebels, confounded and panic struck at the fact that the guns on which they had so confidently relied, had failed to do any execution, suffered them to be taken by their opponents, and fled in utter dismay and terror.

Strange to say, that in this so-called battle, but one man was killed, and he was one of Hoapili's men. Then followed the pursuit by the victors of their fleeing enemies, and now commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of all that were overtaken, or found hid away in the woods or caves. Captives were bayoneted or summarily shot. No quarter was shown. Even the unarmed, the old, the women and children were indiscriminately slain. For several days, this scene of savage fury was kept up, until no more fugitives could be found upon whom to wreak the vengeance

of the conquering party. George Kaumualii escaped to the woods for a time, until, nearly dead from hunger and fatigue, he gave himself up to the victors, and their thirst for blood having perhaps become satisfied, he was allowed to live.

In justice to the missionaries, it should here be remarked, that when their advice was asked by Hoapili, previous to his going to the war, they explicitly counseled him that non-combatants should not be molested, and that prisoners should be treated humanely. But it would seem that Hoapili's men, in the pride and power of victory, gave loose to their savage instincts, and that all control over them was lost for the time.

After peace and quiet was fully established, Kaikioewa, a cousin of Kashaumanu, the Premier, became Governor of Kauai, and all who had been in any way concerned in the rebellion, were sent away to the other islands. And so concluded the last war in these islands.

#### COMPLICATIONS WITH FOREIGNERS.

The first missionaries, for a number of years, met with no little opposition from the foreigners residing on the islands. As the missionaries gained the confidence of the chiefs, their influence increased, and was used for the suppression of certain practices in the intercourse between the natives and the foreigners, which the missionaries felt it to be their duty to oppose. We repeat that the opposition—and it was bitter—came from *some* of the foreigners, for all were not alike. The regulations made by the chiefs for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and against licentiousness,—the latter a vice which always extensively prevailed in former years in the Pacific Islands—gave great offense to a certain class of residents on shore, and the crews of ships recruiting at the islands. This opposition, in some instances, went as far as acts of violence, some of which we will note, as matters of history.

In October, 1825, a British whaler, the *Daniel*, anchored at Lahaina. The crew found that the former condition of affairs had greatly changed. "Instead of the accustomed throng of native females, not an individual of the sex approached the ship." The sailors were enraged at this, and very naturally, and not incorrectly imputed the change to the influence of the missionaries. Going to the shore, they proceeded to the house of the resident missionary, whom they threatened and insulted grossly, in the presence of his wife and family. On another occasion, a mob of the sailors proceeded to the house of the missionary, armed with knives and pistols, and bearing a black flag. They were met, however, by a guard of natives, armed with clubs, who drove the mob away. The captain of the ship sided with his men. But the chiefs remained firm, and the ship sailed for Honolulu.

The U. S. schooner *Dolphin*, under the command of Lieut. John Percival, arrived at Honolulu on the 11th of January, 1826, a few months after the chiefs had adopted the Ten Commandments as rules for the government of the people, and promulgated a law forbidding females from going on board vessels for the purposes of prostitution. Says the missionary writer before quoted:

"The commander of the schooner expressed his decided disapprobation of the law in regard to females, and interested himself to procure the release of four base women who were in custody for its violation.

"He imputed the existence of the law to the influence of the missionaries, and as reported at the time by several of the high chiefs, threatened the utmost violence both to the persons and the houses of the missionaries on account of it. Threats, indeed, were uttered with so much rage and earnestness that the chiefs became alarmed for the safety of their teachers."



On Sunday, February 20, a party of the schooner's men, armed with knives and clubs, went to the house of Kalanimoku, who was confined by sickness, and entering his room, demanded the repeal of the law. A scuffle ensued between the attendants of the chief and the sailors, ending in the latter being ejected, but not, however, until they smashed windows and committed other depredations. The missionary, (Rev. Mr. Bingham,) had a narrow escape from the mob, but was rescued by the natives.

Subsequently, the commander of the schooner called on the chiefs, and declared his determination that the obnoxious law should be repealed. The chiefs were divided, some of them remaining firm and resolute for the law, while others, intimidated by the continued threats of the man-of-war, combined with the attitude of some of the foreign residents, were inclined to yield. The result was, that the sailors gained their point, some of the chiefs, as is said, having connived at a breach of the law.

During the same year, 1826, the crews of several American and English whalers at Lahaina committed similar excesses as those committed by the crew of the *Daniel*, the previous year. The chiefs, to keep the females out of the way, sent them all into the mountains, and the sailors vented their rage in destroying such property, belonging to the missionary and to the natives, as they could lay their hands on.

The following year, 1827, the crew of the English ship *John Palmer*, lying at Lahaina, smuggled on board several prostitutes. The Governor of Maui, Hoapili, who was a chief noted for his firmness of character, made a demand on the Captain that the women should be returned on shore. The demand was received with ridicule, and no further notice taken of it. Subsequently, while the Captain was on shore, the Governor detained him and his boat, as a means of enforcing a compliance with the demand, whereupon the Captain sent orders to his ship to fire on the town in case he was not released within an hour. Before the expiration of that time, however, he promised the Governor, that if he was released, the women should be sent on shore. Before the crew on board heard of their Captain's release, they had opened fire on the town, and discharged five round shot. It does not appear, however, that any material damage was done. Proceeding on board, the Captain sailed for Oahu, but without fulfilling his promise.

Subsequently, fresh excitement broke out at Honolulu, among shipmasters and foreign residents, caused by the receipt, from the United States, of newspapers containing an account of the affair of the *Daniel*, at Lahaina, written by the missionary at that place, the Rev. Mr. Richards. The excitement reached such a height, and some of the chiefs were so harassed and intimidated, that they advised that the demands of the foreigners, (that Mr. Richards be punished for sending the letter to be published abroad,) should be acceded to. But Kaahumanu, after holding a council with the chiefs, decided that Mr. Richards should be protected. Says the native historian:

"The next morning came the British Consul in his official dress, with Capt. Buckle, (of the *Daniel*,) Boki and Manuia, (who took sides with the foreigners,) and several merchants, and with an air of confidence and importance, entered into the hall of council, and insisted that Mr. Richards should be punished. But Kaahumanu had made up her mind—and she told them her decision; and all knew, foreigners as well as natives, that whatever they might afterwards say would be like the beating of the sea against a rock. The matter, of course, was ended."

## THE FIRST LAWS ENACTED.

As has previously been stated, the chiefs in 1825, adopted the Ten Commandments as the basis of a criminal code. But in 1827, the council of chiefs adopted a number of laws, which were printed and promulgated, with the signatures of the young King, Kauikeaouli, (then quite a youth,) and the Premier, Kaahumanu. These laws were the first regularly enacted in the islands. They imposed penalties upon the crimes of murder, theft and adultery, and to carry out the latter, it was declared unlawful for any man to have more than one wife, or any women more than one husband.

In 1829, a proclamation was issued in the name of the King, containing a number of laws which—for the first time in Hawaiian law-making—were declared to be equally binding upon foreigners as well as natives. These were enactments against murder, theft, licentiousness, retailing spirits, Sabbath-breaking and gambling. There were some foreigners residing here at the time, and visitors, who declared that they were not answerable to the laws of the islands, and it was therefore, under the circumstances, a bold step on the part of the chiefs.

On the 14th of October, 1829, the U. S. Sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, Capt. Finch, arrived at Honolulu. The Captain was the bearer of a letter and presents from the President of the United States to the King, and presents to Kaahumanu and other chiefs. The letter, after congratulating the King on the introduction and progress of true religion in the islands, contained one sentence, which greatly strengthened the minds of the chiefs in their policy of enforcing the laws upon foreigners. It read thus:

"Our citizens who violate your laws, or interfere with your regulations, violate at the same time their duty to their own government and country, and merit censure and punishment."

From 1829, up to 1838, beyond the few general laws previously mentioned, there were no legal enactments, and the government was carried on by the governors of the different islands, nominally under the King, much after the ancient despotic style. The verbal word of the chief was law.

But before we review the history of legislation in the islands subsequent to 1838, we proceed to glance at the history of the rise and progress of

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

In the month of August, 1819, the French corvette *L'Uranie*, M. Freycinet, commander, anchored at Kawaihae, and afterwards visited Honolulu. During the stay of the corvette at the islands, the chaplain, M. l'Abbe de Quelin, administered the rite of baptism to two of the chiefs—Kalanimoku, and his brother Boki.

On the 7th of July, 1827, the first Roman Catholic missionaries arrived at Honolulu, from Bordeaux, in the French ship *Comet*. The mission consisted of John Alexius Augustin Bachelot, who had been constituted Apostolic Prefect of the Sandwich Islands, and Rev. Father Short, together with several laymen. After they were landed from the ship, an order was issued for the Captain to take them on board again, as they had been landed without permission. This order he would not execute, and sailed away, leaving the missionaries behind.

Although the clergy had not received a formal permission to remain on the islands, they were not molested or interrupted by the chiefs for several years.

The first temporary chapel, a small thatched building, was opened early in January, 1828.

In 1829, after the departure of Boki, on the expedition from which he never returned, Kaahumanu, returning to Honolulu, her attention was attracted to the

growth of the Roman Catholic faith among the people. She gave strict orders to the priests to close their chapel, and commanded the people, on pain of punishment, to forsake the new religion.

Now commenced a persecution against the native professors of Catholicism, on the part of Kaahumanu and Kinau. Some, for refusing to renounce their faith, were kept in confinement at hard labor, like criminals, others put in irons. One woman was, by Kaahumanu, retained in her household, and being persistent in holding to her faith, she was at night time kept in irons. Mr. Dibble, in his history of these occurrences, states that by the intercession of the Protestant missionary at Lahaina, she was liberated. Other women, tried for the same offense, were sentenced to be imprisoned and employed in making mats.

It is not our object in compiling this "Sketch" of the outlines of Hawaiian History, to comment upon the causes which led to the principal events, but to record the events themselves as we find them. But we may remark, in connection with this subject of the persecution of the Catholics, that the chiefs acted upon their ancient principle, which was that disobedience to their orders as to any course of conduct, whether pertaining to things temporal or spiritual, was simply rebellion. They had no idea of toleration.

In April, 1831, the chiefs, after having, on several occasions, requested the priests to depart, convened in council, and issued a formal order in writing to that effect. But in the latter part of the same year, the priests, not having left, the government fitted out the brig *Waverly*, and put her under the command of Capt. William Sumner, and in December, 1831, the missionaries having been put on board, the brig sailed for California, where she arrived safely, and the missionaries were landed. They were kindly received there by their co-religionists.

After the departure of the priests, the persecution against their converts still continued. A number were punished by being put to making stone wall. About this time, Commodore Downs, in the U. S. Frigate *Potomac* arrived at Honolulu. On learning of the circumstance, the Commodore interfered in behalf of the prisoners, and representing to the government the injustice of persecution on account of religious belief, the Catholics were released, and for several years thereafter, persons of that belief were unpunished. But in 1836, more prosecutions took place, and punishments were inflicted, some of a very severe nature, on the Catholic proselytes, females as well as males. In 1839, Mr. Richards, formerly a Protestant missionary, having left the mission and become a teacher and adviser to the King and chiefs, there soon appeared to be a change in this intolerent policy, it is said, through his instructions. On the 17th of June of that year, orders were issued by the King that punishments for worshipping after the forms of the Roman Catholic religion should cease, and those then in confinement should be released. After the promulgation of this order, persecution ceased.

On the 30th of September, 1836, the Rev. Robert Walsh, a Catholic priest, arrived at Honolulu from Valparaiso, in the brig *Garaflia*. Kaahumanu being dead, Kinau, a daughter of Kamehameha, was then Premier of the kingdom, and Governess of Oahu, under the title of Kaahumanu II. She forbid father Walsh remaining on the islands, because the former priests had been sent away. The English Consul claimed that Mr. Walsh being a British subject, was under his protection, and must be allowed a residence. He remained, but was forbidden from preaching.

April 17th, 1837, Rev. Messrs. Bachelot and Short, who had been sent away by the government some five years before, returned to the islands in the British brig *Clementine*. They landed at once, but were ordered to return immediately on board. As

they did not do so, a positive order was issued by the King to have them put on board. This was done, when the owner of the brig, Mr. Dudoit, repaired on board and hauled down his flag. This he carried to Mr. Charlton, the British Consul, who publicly burned it, while Mr. Dudoit made a formal protest against the government, claiming damages to the amount of \$50,000, for the forcible seizure of his vessel. Meanwhile, the priests remained on board.

On the 7th of July, the British surveying sloop *Sulphur*, Capt. Belcher, and on the 10th, the French frigate *Venus*, Capt. Du Petit Thouars, arrived at Honolulu, and the two commanders jointly demanded that the priests be allowed to land. This being refused by the authorities, the commanders of the men-of-war themselves caused the priests to be disembarked, and conducted to their former residences, when the flag was again hoisted on the *Clementine*. After a long discussion between the King and council and the two commanders, it was conceded that the priests should be allowed to remain on shore, until an opportunity for their leaving occurred, the respective commanders, Du Petit Thouars and Belcher, mutually pledging themselves, in behalf of their respective countrymen, that they should conform to the laws while they remained.

November 2d, 1837, M. Maigret, pro-vicar of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nîmopolis, and Mr. Murphy, a layman, belonging to the mission, arrived at Honolulu from Valparaiso. Not being allowed to land, M. Maigret and M. Bachelot having purchased a vessel, sailed on the 23d of November for the South Pacific, Mr. Walsh being the only priest remaining. M. Bachelot, who was in infirm health, died on the voyage, December 4th, and was buried at Ascension.

On the 18th of December, a severe ordinance was published by the King and chiefs, forbidding, "that any one should teach the peculiarities of the Pope's religion, nor shall it be allowed to any who teaches those doctrines or those peculiarities to reside in this kingdom; nor shall the ceremonies be exhibited in our kingdom, nor shall any one teaching its peculiarities or its faith be permitted to land on these shores; for it is not proper that two religions be found in this small kingdom. \* \* \* If any one, either foreigner or native, shall be found assisting another in teaching the doctrine of the Pope's religion, he shall pay to the government a fine of one hundred dollars for every such offense." Any Popish teachers coming on shore in violation of the ordinance, were declared liable to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars, and their vessels and cargoes to be confiscated to the government. The document was headed, "An ordinance rejecting the Catholic religion."

On the 17th of June, 1839, the King issued orders that no more punishments should be inflicted for adherence to the Roman Catholic doctrines, the persecutions having been carried to a considerable extent.

On the 10th of July, 1839, the French frigate *l'Artemise*, C. Laplace, Commander, carrying 60 guns, arrived off the Port of Honolulu. Shortly after her arrival, the commander addressed a manifesto to the King, in which after setting forth that His Majesty the King of the French had commanded him to come to Honolulu "in order to put an end, either by force or persuasion, to the ill treatment to which the French have been victims at the Sandwich Islands," he propounded five separate demands, in substance as follows:

1st. That the Catholic worship be declared free, throughout all the dominions of the King of the Sandwich Islands; that the members of this religious faith shall enjoy in them all the principles granted to Protestants. 2d. That a site for a Catholic Church be given by the government at Honolulu. 3d. That all Catholics imprisoned on account of religion, be immediately liberated. 4th. That the King

deposit with the Captain of the *l'Artemise*, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, as a guarantee of his future conduct towards France, to be restored when the French government shall be satisfied that the Treaty—(submitted with the manifesto)—has been complied with. 5th. That the Treaty, when signed, be conveyed on board the frigate by a high chief of the country; and that salutes be exchanged between the shore and the ship.

In case the demands were not complied with, and the Treaty promptly signed, "war" was to commence immediately. The French Consul was informed by letter at the same time, that if the demands were not immediately acceded to, hostilities would commence at the expiration of three days. The American Consul received a similar communication, with an addition to the effect that the American Protestant clergy, in the event of hostilities, should be considered as composing a part of the native population.

The King being absent at Mani, the chiefs were in great perplexity, but at length, the Premier, in the name of the King, signed the Treaty, which, with the twenty thousand dollars, was carried on board the *l'Artemise*, by Governor Kekuanaoa.

In May, 1840, the *Clementine* arrived from Valparaiso, bringing M. Malgret, who was now Bishop of Nilopolis, and two priests.

From this date, the Roman Catholic religion may be considered as having been firmly and permanently established on the islands. The priests, who were men of learning and piety, entered at once with great zeal upon their duties, and with marked success. A stone cathedral was immediately commenced at Honolulu, and crowds flocked to their worship.

In 1841, the Bishop returned to France to procure a reinforcement of laborers, and equipments and ornaments for the church.

Since its final establishment and recognition in 1839, the Roman Catholic religion has spread to all the principal islands, and the number of neophytes are now estimated to equal those professing the Protestant religion.

#### BILL OF RIGHTS AND FIRST CONSTITUTION.

The first Bill of Rights and Constitution of the Sandwich Islands, was adopted unanimously by the King and chiefs, October 8, 1840. The document was originally drawn in Hawaiian, and translated into English, and the idiom of the former having been pretty closely followed in the translation, the language is diffuse and quaint. We give the headings only into which it is divided, as to copy it entire, would occupy over seven pages of this work:

"Declaration of Rights, both of the people and chiefs;" "Protection for the people declared;" "Constitution;" "Exposition of the principles on which the present dynasty is founded;" "Prerogatives of the King;" "Respecting the Premier of the Kingdom;" "Governors;" "Respecting the subordinate chiefs;" (of these, fourteen in number, none survive at this date.) "Respecting the Representative Body;" "Respecting the meetings of the Legislative Body;" "Respecting the Tax Officers;" "Of the Judges;" "Of the Supreme Judges;" "Of changes in this Constitution."

In the same volume in which is contained the Declaration of Rights and Constitution, (commonly known as the "Blue Book," now very scarce,) is printed a number of penal laws, recognizing the proper distinction between offenses, and providing punishments. Courts were established, both of the first instance and of appeal. Jury trials were provided for; landed rights were regulated, as were the fisheries; the disposition of property, by sale or otherwise; the collection of debts; interest;

weights and measures; in fact, all the laws necessary for the wants of the people. Complex mercantile affairs or admiralty cases were the only matters unprovided for in these laws of 1840.

#### THE FIRST PUBLIC EXECUTION.

Many foreigners had predicted, that whenever it became necessary to enforce the Penal Laws thus enacted and promulgated, leniency would be shown towards chiefs of high rank. Considerable surprise was manifested, therefore, when, in the same year, (1840) a chief of high blood was brought to trial, convicted and executed, for the murder of his wife. Kamanawa, the chief, having conceived a fancy for another woman—with the assistance of his servant—murdered his wife, Kamokuiki, by administering to her poisoned awa. He and his accomplice were hung at the Fort, in Honolulu, near where the Court House now stands, in the presence of assembled thousands of the native population.

#### FIRST FOREIGN EMBASSY.

In July, 1842, the Rev. Mr. Richards, accompanied by Timoteo Haalilio, (one of the King's suite,) embarked at Honolulu, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, England and France. Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was then at the Islands, and had taken much interest in the Government and people, also sailed for England, having engaged to assist Mr. Richards in the furtherance of the object of his mission.

After spending some time in the United States and Europe, the principal object of the Embassy was accomplished in 1843, the United States having first acknowledged the independence of the Sandwich Islands Government, and on the 28th of November, the same year, the Governments of France and Great Britain, through their Foreign Ministers, St. Aulaire and Lord Aberdeen, entered into a joint convention, acknowledging the existence, in the Islands, of a Government capable of managing its own internal affairs, and promising that neither power would ever take possession of any portion of the territory of the Islands.

#### THE PROVISIONAL CESSION TO LORD GEORGE PAULET.

Shortly after the departure of Messrs. Richards and Haalilio, on their mission, Mr. Charlton, the British Consul, sailed for the coast of South America, and laid a number of complaints before the British naval authorities there. In consequence, the frigate *Carysfort*, under the command of Lord George Paulet, was despatched to enquire into the state of affairs at the islands. The *Carysfort* arrived at Honolulu early in February, 1843, and Lord George Paulet immediately opened a correspondence with the Government. His first communication, dated February 11th, was addressed to M. Kekuanaoa, who was then Governor of Oahu. In it, his Lordship stated, that he had arrived

"For the purpose of affording protection to British subjects, as likewise to support the position of Her Britannic Majesty's representative here, who has received repeated insults from the Government authorities of these Islands, respecting which, it is my intention to communicate with the King, in person.

"I require to have immediate information, by return of the officer conveying this despatch, whether or not, the King (in consequence of my arrival) has been notified that his presence will be required here, and the earliest day on which he may be expected, as otherwise, I shall be compelled to proceed to his residence, in the ship under my command for the purpose of communicating with him."

The Governor replied that the King would be sent for as soon as possible, he being then on the east side of Maui, at Wailuku.

On the 16th, the King having arrived, Lord Paulet addressed to him a letter, demanding a private interview. The King returned an answer the next day, declining the private interview, but stating, that if his Lordship had any business of a private nature, they (the King and Kekaulohi, the Premier,) would appoint Dr. G. P. Judd, their confidential agent, to confer with him.

Lord George replied on the same day, declining to hold any communication whatever with Dr. G. P. Judd, "who," says his Lordship, "it has been satisfactorily proved to me, has been the prime mover in the unlawful proceedings of your Government against British subjects." As a personal interview had been refused by the King, a series of demands upon the Government, were enclosed, and the letter concluded by saying, that if these demands were not complied with at, or before four o'clock on the next day, the writer would be obliged to take immediate coercive steps to obtain those measures for his countrymen. The substance of these demands were:

1st.—The immediate removal, by public advertisement, of an attachment which had been laid upon Mr. Charlton's property; the restoration of land belonging to Mr. Charlton, which had been taken by the Government, and reparation to Charlton's representatives for heavy losses to which they had "been exposed by the oppressive and unjust" proceedings of the Government.

2d.—The immediate and public recognition of Mr. Simpson, (acting for Mr. Charlton) as British Consul.

3d.—A guarantee that no British subject should be imprisoned in fetters, unless accused of a felony.

4th.—That a new and fair trial should be granted in a case brought by one Henry Skinner.

5th.—The immediate adoption of firm steps to arrange matters in dispute between British subjects and natives, by jury trial—one half the jury to be approved by the Consul.

6th.—Direct communication between the King and the Acting Consul, for the settlement of all grievances and complaints on the part of British subjects against the Sandwich Island Government.

On the same date, Lord George addressed a note to Capt. Long, commanding the U. S. S. *Boston*, then in port, to the effect that in the event of the demands forwarded by him to the Government, not being complied with by four o'clock on the following day, (Saturday) he should be prepared to make an immediate attack on the town.

The next day, the 18th, the King and Premier sent a communication to Lord George, in which he is informed that an Embassy had been sent to the Court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle all difficulties, and to cement friendly relations; that some of the demands of his Lordship were of a nature calculated to seriously embarrass this feeble government; but nevertheless agreeing to comply with those demands, under protest, reserving the right to represent the case more fully to Her Majesty's Government.

On the same day, salutes were interchanged between the frigate and the fort, and the 20th was appointed for an interview between the King and Lord George Paulet, and H. B. M.'s Consul.

An interview accordingly took place at the time appointed. Some of the demands for damages called for very heavy sums. The King regarded these not only as unjust and unreasonable, but utterly beyond his power to comply with. Thus perplexed, he

came to a resolution to provisionally cede his Kingdom to the Crown of Great Britain. The following is a translation, (made at the time) of a proclamation issued by the King on signing the deed of cession:

"Where are you, chiefs, people and commons from my ancestor, and people from foreign lands!

"Hear ye! I make known to you that I am in perplexity by reason of difficulties into which I have been brought without cause; therefore I have given away the life of our land, hear ye! But my rule over you, my people, and your privileges, will continue, for I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct shall be justified.

"Done at Honolulu, Oahu, this 25th day of February, 1843.

"(Signed)

KAMEHAMEHA III,

"(Signed)

KEKAULUOHII."

The deed of cession reads as follows:

"In consequence of the difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, and our opinion of the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they are made by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative upon us, in reference to the claims of British subjects, We do hereby cede the group of Islands known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, unto the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship of War *Carysfort*, representing Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, from this date, and the time being; the said cession being made with the reservation that it is subject to any arrangement that may have been entered into by the Representatives appointed by us to treat with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty; and in the event that no agreement has been executed previous to the date hereof, subject to the decision of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, on conference with the said Representatives appointed by us; or in the event of Our Representatives not being accessible, or not having been acknowledged, subject to the decision which Her Britannic Majesty may pronounce on the receipt of full information from us, and from the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet.

"In confirmation of the above, we hereby affix our names and seals, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

"Signed in the presence of G. P. JUDD, Recorder and Translator for the Government.

"KAMEHAMEHA III,

"KEKAULUOHII."

On the same day Lord George Paulet issued a proclamation, to the effect that:

1st.—The British flag should be hoisted on all the Islands of the group, and the natives to enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

2d.—The Government should, for the time being, be carried on, so far as regarded the native population, by the native King and Chiefs, and the officers employed by them: and by a commission, consisting of Kamehameha III, or a deputy appointed by him, and also the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, Duncan Forbes Mackay, Esq., and Lieutenant Frere, R. N., in all that concerned relations with Foreign Powers, (except the negotiations with the British Government) and the arrangements amongst foreigners resident on the Islands.

3d.—The existing laws and those thereafter to be made by the King and Chiefs to remain in full force so far as natives were concerned, and to form the basis of the administration of justice, by the commission, between resident foreigners.



4th.—The officers for the collection of the revenue to retain their offices, at the pleasure of the King and Chiefs, with their salaries; the accounts to be submitted to the commission for examination. Government vessels to be subject to employment, if required, for Her Britannic Majesty's service.

5th.—No sales, leases, or transfers of land, by the Government or people, to take place between the 24th of February, 1843, and the receipt of notification from Great Britain, of the arrangements made there.

6th.—All existing bona-fide engagements of the native King and Premier were to be executed and performed as if the cession had never been made.

By request of the King, Dr. Judd had acted as His Majesty's deputy on the commission, from the time of its inception until, by its action, the statute in regard to fornication was so far amended as to render it a dead letter. This took place on the 10th of May. Dr. Judd, as the King's deputy, entered his protest against some of the proceedings of the commission, and especially against the action above mentioned.

On the 11th, Dr. Judd sent in his resignation to the commission, thus withdrawing the King from all participation with, or responsibility for, their acts. The remaining commissioners, however, continued to conduct the business of the Government as before. A regiment was raised among the natives, armed and equipped at the expense of the Hawaiian treasury, but called "The Queen's Own," the officers of which, took the oath of allegiance to a foreign sovereign.

On the 2d of July, H. B. M's Ship *Hazard*, Capt. Bell, arrived from Tahiti. A few days after, on the 11th, the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Com. Kearney, arrived from China. On learning of the cession of the Islands, Com. Kearney issued his protest to the act of the King in making it, and also to the acts of the commission, wherein the rights of American citizens had in any manner suffered.

At this time the King was at Lahaina, his usual place of residence. Lord George, who had arrived from Hilo on the 16th, dispatched a vessel to bring the King to Honolulu, but he did not come at that time. Instead, however, a printed royal proclamation was sent down, including the protest and resignation of Dr. Judd, the King's deputy, and, after making various complaints, His Majesty disowned the acts of the commission, and charged them with having violated the terms of the compact of cession.

On the 25th the King arrived at Honolulu, and on the 26th, H. B. M's line-of-battle Ship the *Dublin*, Rear Admiral Thomas, arrived from Valparaiso. [Immediately after the cession of the Islands to Lord George Paulet, that officer had dispatched a vessel to Valparaiso to inform the Admiral, who at once, on the receipt of the news, sailed for Honolulu.]

Shortly after the *Dublin* had anchored, a note was dispatched from the Admiral to the King, requesting an interview, and on the 27th and 28th, long conferences were held, in which the Admiral manifested very kindly and friendly feelings towards the King, and no demands were made that the latter could not cheerfully comply with. The conferences terminated by the expression of a desire on the part of the Admiral, that the Hawaiian flag should be restored, and Monday, July 31st, was appointed for the formal and public act of restoration. As soon as this was known abroad among the people, universal rejoicing and excitement prevailed.

The 31st of July was a great day for the Hawaiians. On the plain of Waikiki, tents were erected for the accommodation of the King and the Admiral and their suites, and the foreigners and their ladies.

Brass field-pieces, and a line of marines, about four hundred in number, reached across the centre of the square. A flag-staff, with the national ensign furled, was

planted near to the lower tent, by the side of which, the King and Admiral Thomas took their stand. Simultaneously, the folds of the national flag and the smoke of the field-pieces were floating in the air, and the roar of the cannon announced that the King was free and his flag restored. This was followed by the raising of the flag at the forts and a national salute from the guns of each, and from the war vessels in port, viz: The *Dublin*, *Carysfort* and *Hazard*, English; and the *Constitution*, American. After the close of the salutes, marching and various evolutions were performed by the marines, exhibiting the manner of attack and defense, with discharges of the field-pieces and musketry. These evolutions being finished, the King was escorted to his house, where he was met by the officers of "the Queen's Regiment," tendering their submission and suing for pardon, for by swearing allegiance to another sovereign, they had forfeited their lives. Their pardon was graciously granted by the King, who seemed to feel that the day was a fit one for a general amnesty. At one o'clock, a large concourse of people assembled in the stone church, where public thanksgiving was offered. The King, who with the attendant chiefs was present, made an address to the people, in which he announced to them that according to his hope expressed on the 25th of February, (the date of cession) the life of his Kingdom had been restored—that he could now call upon them to look to him as their Sovereign, and would assure them that it would be his aim to administer the laws with impartiality and justice.

On this occasion, the King made use of the words, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono,"—the life of the land is established in well-doing,—which has since been adopted as the Hawaiian national motto.

This speech was followed by interpreting the declaration of Admiral Thomas, made to the King on the occasion of the restoration—a declaration of some length, containing many just and important sentiments, and asserting that all differences between the two nations were adjusted, and that Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, desired King Kamehameha to be treated as an INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN.

Ten days of rejoicing were allowed to all classes of people throughout the Islands, during which time, they were released from all public work; and all persons in confinement for breach of the laws during the interregnum were set at liberty.

The 31st of July, or restoration-day, was observed as a national holiday until of late years, the practice having now fallen into disuse. It was thought to be in bad taste to celebrate the anniversary of the day on which that which had been wrongfully taken away, was again restored.

The somewhat singular fact may be here mentioned, that while the events last related were transpiring at the Islands, the King's Envoys, Messrs. Richards and Haalilio, were engaged in Europe on the business on which they had been sent, and had so far advanced in their negotiations, that intelligence was received by the U. S. S. *Cyane*, on July 4th, 1843, that the Courts of Great Britain and France, were ready to acknowledge the independence of the islands. The formal recognition took place on the 28th of November, 1843, as has previously been stated. That day has ever since been observed as a national holiday.

#### TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

It may be interesting at this date, to those who read the Hawaiian language, to know who translated the Holy Scriptures into the Hawaiian tongue. From the Rev. Sheldon Dibble's work, we copy the following table:

## THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Portions.	Translators.	Where first printed.
Matthew, . . . . .	Bingham and Thurston,	Rochester, N. Y.; 1828
Mark, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do do 1828
Luke, . . . . .	Bingham, . . . . .	Honolulu, 1829
John, . . . . .	Thurston, . . . . .	Rochester, N. Y., 1828
Acts, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	Honolulu, 1829
Romans, . . . . .	Thurston and Bishop	do 1831
1. Corinthians, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do 1831
2. Corinthians, . . . . .	Thurston, . . . . .	do 1831
Galatians—Philippians, . . . . .	Thurston and Bishop,	do 1831
Colossians—Hebrews, . . . . .	Bingham, . . . . .	do 1832
James, . . . . .	Richards and Andrews	do 1832
1. Peter and 2. Peter, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do 1832
1. 2. and 3. John and Jude, . . . . .	Richards and Andrews,	do 1832
Revelations, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do 1832

## THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Portions.	Translators.	Where first printed.
Genesis, . . . . .	Thurston and Bishop, .	Honolulu, 1836
Exodus, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do 1836
Leviticus, . . . . .	Bingham, . . . . .	do 1836
Numbers and Deuteronomy, . . . . .	Thurston and Bishop,	do 1836
Joshua, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do 1836
Judges and Ruth, . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 1835
1. Samuel, . . . . .	Thurston, . . . . .	do 1835
2. Samuel, . . . . .	Bishop, . . . . .	do 1835
1. Kings, . . . . .	Bingham and Clark, .	do 1838
2. Kings, . . . . .	Thurston, . . . . .	do 1838
1. Chronicles, . . . . .	Bishop, . . . . .	do 1838
2. Chronicles, . . . . .	Green, . . . . .	Lahainauna, 1836
Ezra, . . . . .	Thurston, . . . . .	Honolulu, 1839
Nehemiah, . . . . .	Dibble, . . . . .	Lahainauna, 1835
Esther, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do 1835
Job, . . . . .	Thurston, . . . . .	Honolulu, 1839
Psalms, 1—75, . . . . .	Bingham, . . . . .	do 1831—4
Psalms, 76—150, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do 1839
Proverbs, . . . . .	Andrews, . . . . .	Lahainauna, 1836
Ecclesiastes and Solomon's Songs, . . . . .	Green, . . . . .	do 1836
Isaiah, Jeremiah and Lamentations, . . . . .	Richards, . . . . .	do 1836—8
Ezekiel, . . . . .	Bingham, . . . . .	Honolulu, 1839
Daniel, . . . . .	Green, . . . . .	do 1839
Hosea—Habakkuk, . . . . .	Thurston, . . . . .	do 1839
Zephaniah—Malachi, . . . . .	Bishop, . . . . .	do 1839

## RETURN OF THE \$20,000.

Captain Laplace, in July, 1839, had taken away Twenty Thousand Dollars from the Hawaiian Government, as a guarantee that "the Catholic worship should be declared free," etc. In 1846, the French Admiral Hamelin brought back the money and restored it to the government in the same packages in which it was taken away, and with the seals unbroken.

## THE FRENCH RAID OF 1849.

The year 1849 saw the Hawaiian nation, for the second time, deprived of its independence at the hand of a foreign aggressor. The French Admiral de Tromelin, in command of the frigate *Poursuivante* and the steamer *Gassendi*, arrived at Honolulu in August. M. Dillon, the French Consul, had trumped up a series of demands upon the Hawaiian Government, which it may be safe to say, were baseless and unjust. The arrival of the French force, and the ready co-operation of its commander, gave to M. Dillon the much coveted opportunity of humbling this weak and defenseless nation. The demands were of such a nature, that a compliance with them, would have amounted to an absolute loss of the nation's independence. After several days spent in interchanging notes between Mr. Wyllie, the King's Minister of For-

sign Affairs, and the French Admiral, (set on by M. Dillon,) the ultimatum was laid down that if the demands were not complied with within a specified time, hostilities would commence. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, the Government having failed to comply with the demands that had been made upon it, the French proceeded to land in force with two brass cannons, drums beating, and colors flying. They met with no opposition on landing, and marched into the empty fort. There was, however, one person to welcome them to their barren conquest. "Where are your soldiers?" asked the French officer. Governor Kekuanaoa replied, "They have all been sent to their homes in the country." "Where are their arms?" The reply was, "Each man takes his gun with him." "I require you to surrender this Fort and all the munitions of war." The Governor answered, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "You have got every thing already. There is nothing left to surrender. I bid you good morning." So saying, the Governor bowed, and left the victorious invaders in full possession of a coral-built fort, a few old cannons and some kegs of powder. The Hawaiian flag, which was flying on the staff at the time of the occupation by the French, was never hauled down by them, and thus, by a quibble, it was held that there was no infraction of the Treaty of 1843, by which France, conjointly with Great Britain, had agreed never on any pretence, to take possession of any portion of the Hawaiian domain.

The French remained in occupation of the fort and government buildings for several weeks, during which time, a perfect stagnation of business existed in Honolulu. In the magazine of the fort were a number of kegs of gun powder, (about fifty) which the invaders stove and poured into the harbor. For want of other material on which to exercise their powers, they smashed the Governor's calabashes, and with charcoal inscribed on the walls of his house the fact that they were "les braves" of the *Poursuivante*.

During the occupation, the Port of Honolulu was strictly blockaded by the *Gassen-di*, which lay inside the harbor, while the *Poursuivante*, lay outside. All inter-island communication was stopped. No coasters were allowed to depart, and all arriving from the other islands were at once taken possession of and anchored under the guns of the steamer. Passengers and live stock had hard times while thus unnecessarily kept on board the crowded coasters.

In 1846, the King had purchased a Baltimore built schooner, a beautiful craft, for which he paid \$11,500. She was called the *Kamehameha III.*, and the King took great pleasure in visiting the different islands, in the yacht. Notwithstanding that the vessel was the King's own private property, the French Admiral seized her as she lay at anchor in the harbor, and put a prize crew on board of her. When the men-of-war departed, they took the yacht with them. It has never since been returned, but is somewhere at the Society Islands.

In the Fort, the French amused themselves by spiking the guns, and endeavoring to hew off the trunnions of two fine brass field pieces.

Some mischievously inclined among the foreign residents caused the report to be circulated, that on a certain night, the natives and foreigners combined were to make an attack on the French in the Fort. So apprehensive were they of this that they erected barricades on the walls, with loopholes for musketry, and kept a strict watch at night. It is hardly necessary to state that no one thought seriously of making any such attempt on the Fort, although it could easily have been accomplished. But it would have given the French an excuse for extreme measures, and the town would have been bombarded, and lives sacrificed. The islands would to-day be a dependency of France.

But the non-resistance policy of the Hawaiian Government was the wisest, and in the end, the Admiral and M. Dillon gave up and retreated from the scene without accomplishing anything beyond some trifling mischievous absurdities, and spilling a few kegs of gunpowder. When they finally embarked, it seemed as though an incubus was removed from the society of Honolulu,—business revived, and cheerfulness was once more restored.

#### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1852.

On the 20th of June, 1850, the Legislature passed a Joint Resolution, providing for the appointment of three commissioners, one to be chosen by the King, one by the House of Nobles, and one by the House of Representatives, whose duty it was made to revise the Constitution of the Kingdom, and on or before the ensuing December, to issue public notice of the changes which they should recommend, and submit the same to the consideration of the next Legislature. The Commissioners appointed were,—G. P. Judd, on behalf of the King; John II, for the Nobles; and W. L. Lee, on behalf of the Representatives. The Constitution as prepared by them was submitted to the Legislature, and after having been debated at length and undergone considerable alterations, was finally adopted on the 14th of June, 1852.

The Constitution of 1852, was a great improvement upon that of 1840. The following were the different headings: "Declaration of Rights;" "Form of Government;" "Of Powers;" "Of the Executive Power. Section I. The King and his prerogatives;" "Section II. Of the Kuhina Nui;" "Section III. Of the Privy Council;" "Section IV. Of the King's Ministers;" "Section V. Of the Governors;" "Of the Legislative Power;" "Of the House of Nobles;" "Of the House of Representatives;" "Of the Judiciary;" "Of Oaths;" "General Provisions;" "Mode of Amending the Constitution."

By the 78th Article, free suffrage was established, as follows:

"Every male subject of His Majesty, whether native or naturalized, and every denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have paid his taxes, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the time of election, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative or representatives of the district in which he may have resided three months next preceding the day of election; provided that no insane person, nor any person who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamous crime within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote."

Thus it will be seen that the Constitution of 1852 was a most liberal one. The legislative power of the Kingdom was vested in the King, the House of Nobles, and the House of Representatives; each of whom had a negative on the other. The office of the Kuhina Nui, or Prime Minister, which had been first instituted by Kamehameha I., in appointing Kaahumanu as the Minister of Liholiho, was continued by the provisions of this Constitution.

There was instituted a council of state for advising the King in the executive part of the Government, and directing the affairs of the Kingdom, according to the Constitution and Laws, the members of which body were appointed by the King, and held their office during His Majesty's pleasure. The Cabinet, consisting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance, and the Attorney General, together with the Governors of the Islands, were ex-officio members of the Privy Council.

The Judicial power of the Kingdom was vested in one Supreme Court, consisting

of a Chief, and two Associate Justices, and four Circuit Courts, besides one petty justice for each district throughout the Islands.

The Constitution of 1852 continued in force until 1864, when his present Majesty, who came to the throne by the death of his brother, Kamehameha IV., Nov. 30, 1863, called a Convention, to consider certain proposed amendments. The Convention, composed of the nobles, the King's Ministers, and delegates elected by the people, assembled at Honolulu, but after some weeks spent in debating the draft of a new Constitution, it appeared that an irreconcilable difference of opinion existed between His Majesty's Government and many of the delegates. The consequence was, that the Convention was dissolved, and on the 20th of August, the King granted and promulgated the present Constitution, he having abrogated that of 1852. In order that our readers may have the fundamental law of the land in a permanent shape for reference, we here reprint the

### CONSTITUTION

GRANTED BY HIS MAJESTY KAMEHAMEHA V., BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ON THE TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1864.

Article 1. God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable rights; among which are life, liberty, and right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Article 2. All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but this sacred privilege hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness, or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Kingdom.

Article 3. All men may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press, except such laws as may be necessary for the protection of His Majesty the King and the Royal Family.

Article 4. All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good, and to petition the King or Legislative Assembly for redress of grievances.

Article 5. The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, unless by the King, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

Article 6. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offence, except on due and legal conviction thereof, in a Court having jurisdiction of the case.

Article 7. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offence, (except in cases of impeachment, or for offences within the jurisdiction of a Police or District Justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt,) unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offence, and he shall have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him face to face; to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be fully heard in his defence. In all cases in which the right of trial by Jury has been heretofore used, it shall be held inviolable forever, except in actions of debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed is less than Fifty Dollars.

Article 8. No person shall be required to answer again for an offence, of which he has been duly convicted, or of which he has been duly acquitted upon a good and sufficient indictment.

Article 9. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Article 10. No person shall sit as a judge or juror, in any case in which his relative is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror, may have, either directly or through a relative, any pecuniary interest.

Article 11. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Kingdom; whenever a slave shall enter Hawaiian Territory, he shall be free.

Article 12. Every person has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers, and effects; and no warrants shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article 13. The King conducts His Government for the common good; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men among His subjects.

Article 14. Each member of society has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to law; and, therefore, he shall be obliged to contribute his proportional share to the expense of this protection, and to give his personal services, or an equivalent when necessary; but no part of the property of any individual shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or the enactment of the Legislative Assembly, except the same shall be necessary for the military operation of the Kingdom in time of war or insurrection; and whenever the public exigencies may require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

Article 15. No subsidy, duty or tax of any description shall be established or levied, without the consent of the Legislative Assembly; nor shall any money be drawn from the Public Treasury without such consent, except when between the sessions of the Legislative Assembly the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence, or other public disaster shall arise, and then not without the concurrence of all the Cabinet, and of a majority of the whole Privy Council; and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account of such expenditure to the Legislative Assembly.

Article 16. No Retrospective Laws shall ever be enacted.

Article 17. The Military shall always be subject to the laws of the land; and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature.

Article 18. Every Elector shall be privileged from arrest on election days, during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Article 19. No Elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty, on the day of election, as to prevent his voting; except in time of war, or public danger.

Article 20. The Supreme Power of the Kingdom in its exercise, is divided into the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; these shall always be preserved distinct, and no Judge of a Court of Record shall ever be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

Article 21. The Government of this Kingdom is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, under His Majesty Kamehameha V., His Heirs and Successors.

Article 22. The Crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty Kamehameha V., and to the Heirs of His body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful Descendants in a direct line; falling whom, the Crown shall descend to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kaiamalu Kaahumanu, and the heirs of her body, lawfully

begotten, and their lawful descendants in a direct line. The Succession shall be to the senior male child, and to the heirs of his body; failing a male child, the succession shall be to the senior female child, and to the heirs of her body. In case there is no heir as above provided, then the successor shall be the person whom the Sovereign shall appoint with the consent of the Nobles, and publicly proclaim as such during the King's life; but should there be no such appointment and proclamation, and the Throne should become vacant, then the Cabinet Council, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of the Legislative Assembly, who shall elect by ballot some native Alii of the Kingdom as Successor to the Throne; and the Successor so elected shall become a new *Stirps* for a Royal Family; and the succession from the Sovereign thus elected, shall be regulated by the same Law as the Present Royal Family of Hawaii.

Article 23. It shall not be lawful for any member of the Royal Family of Hawaii who may by Law succeed to the Throne, to contract Marriage without the consent of the Reigning Sovereign. Every Marriage so contracted shall be void, and the person so contracting a Marriage, may, by the Proclamation of the Reigning Sovereign, be declared to have forfeited His or Her right to the Throne, and after such Proclamation, the Right of Succession shall vest in the next Heir as though such offender were Dead.

Article 24. His Majesty Kamehameha V. will, and His Successors upon coming to the Throne, shall take the following oath: I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity therewith.

Article 25. No person shall ever sit upon the Throne, who has been convicted of any infamous crime, or who is insane, or an idiot.

Article 26. The King is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all other Military Forces of the Kingdom, by sea and land; and has full power by Himself, or by any officer or officers He may appoint, to train and govern such forces, as He may judge best for the defense and safety of the Kingdom. But he shall never proclaim war without the consent of the Legislative Assembly.

Article 27. The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment.

Article 28. The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, convenes the Legislative Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should become dangerous from an enemy, or any dangerous disorder; and in case of disagreement between His Majesty and the Legislative Assembly, he adjourns, prorogues, or dissolves it, but not beyond the next ordinary Session; under any great emergency, he may convene the Legislative Assembly to extraordinary Sessions.

Article 29. The King has the power to make Treaties. Treaties involving changes in the Tariff or in any law of the Kingdom, shall be referred for approval to the Legislative Assembly. The King appoints Public Ministers, who shall be commissioned, accredited, and instructed agreeably to the usage and law of Nations.

Article 30. It is the King's Prerogative to receive and acknowledge Public Ministers; to inform the Legislative Assembly by Royal Message, from time to time, of the state of the Kingdom, and to recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

Article 31. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred. His Ministers are responsible. To the King belongs the Executive power. All laws that have passed the Legislative Assembly, shall require His Majesty's signature in order to their validity.



Article 32. Whenever, upon the decease of the Reigning Sovereign, the Heir shall be less than eighteen years of age, the Royal Power shall be exercised by a Regent or Council of Regency, as hereinafter provided.

Article 33. It shall be lawful for the King at any time when he may be about to absent himself from the Kingdom, to appoint a Regent or Council of Regency, who shall administer the Government in His name; and likewise the King may, by His last Will and Testament, appoint a Regent or Council of Regency to administer the Government during the minority of any Heir to the Throne; and should a Sovereign decease, leaving a Minor Heir, and having made no last Will and Testament, the Cabinet Council at the time of such decease shall be a Council of Regency, until the Legislative Assembly, which shall be called immediately, may be assembled, and the Legislative Assembly immediately that it is assembled shall proceed to choose by ballot, a Regent or Council of Regency, who shall administer the Government in the name of the King, and exercise all the Powers which are Constitutionally vested in the King, until he shall have attained the age of eighteen years, which age is declared to be the Legal Majority of such Sovereign.

Article 34. The King is Sovereign of all the Chiefs and of all the People; the Kingdom is His.

Article 35. All titles of Honor, Orders and other distinctions, emanate from the King.

Article 36. The King coins money, and regulates the currency by law.

Article 37. The King, in case of invasion or rebellion, can place the whole kingdom or any part of it under martial law.

Article 38. The National Ensign shall not be changed, except by Act of the Legislature.

Article 39. The King's private lands and other property are inviolable.

Article 40. The King cannot be sued or held to account in any Court or Tribunal of the Realm.

Article 41. There shall continue to be a Council of State, for advising the King in all matters for the good of the State, wherein He may require its advice, and for assisting Him in administering the Executive affairs of the Government, in such manner as He may direct; which Council shall be called the King's Privy Council of State, and the members thereof shall be appointed by the King, to hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

Article 42. The King's Cabinet shall consist of a Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance, and the Attorney General of the Kingdom, and these shall be His Majesty's Special Advisers in the Executive affairs of the kingdom; and they shall be ex-officio members of His Majesty's Privy Council of State. They shall be appointed and commissioned by the King, and hold office during His Majesty's pleasure, subject to impeachment. No act of the King shall have any effect unless it be countersigned by a Minister, who by that signature makes himself responsible.

Article 43. Each member of the King's Cabinet shall keep an office at the seat of Government, and shall be accountable for the conduct of his deputies or clerks. The Ministry hold seats ex-officio, as Nobles, in the Legislative Assembly.

Article 44. The Minister of Finance shall present to the Legislative Assembly in the name of the Government, on the first day of the meeting of the Legislature, the Financial Budget, in the Hawaiian and English languages.

Article 45. The Legislative power of the Three Estates of this kingdom is vested in the King, and the Legislative Assembly; which Assembly shall consist of the No-

bles appointed by the King, and of the Representatives of the People, sitting together.

Article 46. The Legislative Body shall assemble biennially, in the month of April, and at such other time as the King may judge necessary, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the Nation. This Body shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Article 47. Every member of the Legislative Assembly shall take the following oath: I most solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of this Assembly.

Article 48. The Legislature has full power and authority to amend the Constitution as hereinafter provided; and from time to time to make all manner of wholesome laws, not repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 49. The King shall signify His approval of any Bill or Resolution, which shall have passed the Legislative Assembly, by signing the same previous to the final rising of the Legislature. But if He shall object to the passing of such Bill or Resolution, He will return it to the Legislative Assembly, who shall enter the fact of such return on its journal, and such Bill or Resolution shall not be brought forward thereafter during the same session.

Article 50. The Legislative Assembly shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as the Assembly may provide.

Article 51. The Legislative Assembly shall choose its own officers and determine the Rules of its own proceedings.

Article 52. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Assembly, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall publish any false report of its proceedings, or insulting comments upon the same; or who shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for anything said or done in the Assembly; or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault or arrest any witness, or other person ordered to attend the Assembly, in his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the Assembly.

Article 53. The Legislative Assembly may punish its own members for disorderly behavior.

Article 54. The Legislative Assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Article 55. The Members of the Legislative Assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Sessions of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and they shall not be held to answer for any speech or debate made in the Assembly, in any other Court or place whatsoever.

Article 56. The Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Public Treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said Representatives beyond the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for each session.

Article 57. The King appoints the Nobles, who shall hold their appointments

during life, subject to the provisions of Article 53; but their number shall not exceed twenty.

Article 58. No person shall be appointed a Noble who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and resided in the Kingdom five years.

Article 59. The Nobles shall be a Court, with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the Representatives, as the Grand Inquest of the Kingdom, against any officers of the Kingdom, for misconduct or mal-administration in their offices; but previous to the trial of every impeachment the Nobles shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence and the law. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Government; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to the laws of the land. No Minister shall sit as a Noble on the trial of any impeachment.

Article 60. The Representation of the People shall be based upon the principle of equality, and shall be regulated and apportioned by the Legislature according to the population, to be ascertained, from time to time, by the official census. The Representatives shall not be less in number than twenty-four, nor more than forty, who shall be elected biennially.

Article 61. No person shall be eligible for a Representative of the People, who is insane or an idiot; nor unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of Twenty-One years—who shall know how to read and write—who shall understand accounts—and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for at least three years, the last of which shall be the year immediately preceding his election; and who shall own Real Estate, within the Kingdom, of a clear value, over and above all incumbrances, of at least Five Hundred Dollars; or who shall have an annual income of at least Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, derived from any property, or some lawful employment.

Article 62. Every male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have paid his taxes, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election; and shall be possessed of Real Property in this Kingdom, to the value over and above all incumbrances of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars—or of a Lease-hold property on which the rent is Twenty-five Dollars per year—or of an income of not less than Seventy-five Dollars per year, derived from any property or some lawful employment and shall know how to read and write, if born since the year 1840 and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his District as may be provided by law, shall be entitled to one vote for the Representative or Representatives of that District. *Provided, however,* that no insane or idiotic person, nor any person who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon have been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote.

Article 63. The property qualification of the Representatives of the People, and of the Electors may be increased by law.

Article 64. The Judicial Power of the Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

Article 65. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and not less than two Associate Justices, any of whom may hold the Court. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensa-

tion, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. *Provided, however,* that any Judge of the Supreme Court or any other Court of Record may be removed from office, on a resolution passed by two-thirds of the Legislative Assembly, for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the King. The Judge against whom the Legislative Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which the Legislative Assembly shall act thereon. He shall be heard before the Legislative Assembly.

Article 66. The Judicial Power shall be divided among the Supreme Court and the several Inferior Courts of the Kingdom, in such manner as the Legislature may, from time to time, prescribe, and the tenure of office in the Inferior Courts of the Kingdom shall be such as may be defined by the law creating them.

Article 67. The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws, of this Kingdom, and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting Public Ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction.

Article 68. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the Chancellor of the Kingdom; he shall be *ex officio* President of the Nobles in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself; and exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him; his decisions being subject, however, to the revision of the Supreme Court on appeal. Should the Chief Justice ever be impeached, some person specially commissioned by the King shall be President of the Court of Impeachment during such trial.

Article 69. The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by a majority of the Justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

Article 70. The King, His Cabinet, and the Legislative Assembly, shall have authority to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Article 71. The King appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court, and all other Judges of Courts of Record; their salaries are fixed by law.

Article 72. No Judge or Magistrate can sit alone on an appeal or new trial, in any case on which he may have given a previous Judgment.

Article 73. No person shall ever hold any office of Honor, Trust, or Profit under the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, in due course of law, have been convicted of Theft, Bribery, Perjury, Forgery, Embezzlement, or other high crime or misdemeanor, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and restored to his Civil Rights, and by the express terms of his pardon, declared to be appointable to offices of Trust, Honor, and Profit.

Article 74. No officer of this Government shall hold any office, or receive any salary from any other Government or Power whatever.

Article 75. The Legislature votes the Appropriations biennially, after due consideration of the Revenue and expenditure for the two preceding years, and the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the two succeeding years, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance.

Article 76. The enacting style in making and passing all Acts and Laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled."

Article 77. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same Act, such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in its title.

Article 78. All laws in force in this Kingdom, shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to this Constitution. All laws heretofore enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void.

Article 79. This Constitution shall be in force from the Twentieth day of August in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four, but that there may be no failure of Justice, or inconvenience to the Kingdom, from any change, all officers of this Kingdom, at the time this Constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all the power to them granted, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead.

Article 80. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Legislative Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on its journal, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature; which proposed amendment or amendments shall be published for three months previous to the next election of Representatives; and if in the next Legislature such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of the Legislative Assembly, and be approved by the King, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this country.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

#### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TO QUIET LAND TITLES.

When the islands were conquered by the first Kamehameha, he followed the practice of the successful conquerors who had preceded him, and divided out the lands among the principal chiefs, reserving, however, for himself, a portion, to be cultivated by his immediate retainers and servants. The chiefs in turn, again divided the possession of the lands to their subordinates and retainers, so that frequently the occupation of a land would pass through five or six persons, from the King down to the lowest class of agriculturists. The rights of these tenants do not appear to have been very clearly defined, but yet were in some sort acknowledged. Still, the King, it was well understood, was the lord of the soil, and could not only claim a land tax, in his discretion, but also the personal services of all, from the highest to the lowest, and might even dispossess them of their lands at pleasure, on a failure to render required service.

These feudal rights of the King descended to his heirs on the throne, Kamehameha II. and III. The latter, however, with a generosity which was characteristic of him, on the 27th of April, 1846, approved an Act to organize the Executive Departments, in one portion of which was a provision for the appointment by the King, of a commission for quieting land titles, he conferring upon them all his private and public power over the corporate property in lands claimed by private persons, which in the nature of things he could delegate. Accordingly, the following persons were appointed such commissioners: William Richards, John Ricord, J. Y. Kanehoa, John II, and Z. Kaunwai. On their appointment, each of the commissioners took and subscribed an oath to carefully and impartially investigate all claims of lands submitted to them by private parties. On the 14th of February, the following notice appeared in the *Rhynesian* newspaper:

"TO ALL CLAIMANTS OF LANDS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

"The undersigned have been appointed by His Majesty, the King, a Board of Commissioners to investigate and confirm or reject all claims to land arising previously to the 10th day of December, A. D., 1845.

"Patents in fee simple, or leases for terms of years, will be issued to those entitled to the same, upon the report which we are authorized to make by the testimony to be presented to us.

"The Board holds its stated meetings weekly, at the Hale Kauwila, in Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, to hear the parties or their counsel in defense of their claims, and is prepared every day to receive in writing the claims and evidences of title which parties may have to offer, at the office of Joseph Henry Smith, Esq., Secretary of said Board, at Hale Kauwila, in Honolulu, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

"All persons are required to file with the Board, by depositing with its Secretary, specifications of their claims to land, and to adduce the evidence upon which they claim title to any land in the Hawaiian Islands, before the expiration of two years from this date; or in default of so doing, they will after that time be forever barred of all right to recover the same in the courts of justice."

Dated 11th of February, 1846, and signed by the Commissioners.

Subsequently by an act of 1848, the existence and functions of the Board were extended to an unlimited period. In 1853, the time for hearing proof of claims was extended to May 1st, 1854; and again in 1854, to December 30th, of that year, and the commission finally ceased March 31, 1855.

These commissioners, it will be seen, had a very important duty assigned to them—no less than that of adjudicating upon, confirming or rejecting the titles to real estate throughout the islands, and their decisions were final. During the existence of the Board, a period of nine years, many thousand claims were examined and awarded. More poor people in these islands became possessed of a freehold by the action of this commission, thus generously granted by "Kamehameha the good,"—as he has been appropriately styled,—than can be found in any other country, in proportion to the population.

#### THE BELGIAN CONTRACT.

In November, 1840, a firm of American merchants in Honolulu—Ladd & Co.—entered into a contract with the King for extensive grants and leases of lands under certain conditions, one of which was, that unless the governments of Great Britain, France and the United States acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands government and acceded to it all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of an independent state, the said contract was to be null and void.

Ladd & Co. were of no little service to the islands, as having been the first to inaugurate agricultural enterprises on an extended scale, their sugar plantation on Kauai, at Koloa, having by their enterprise demonstrated the feasibility of similar undertakings, and awakened the dormant industrial energies of the people. It was owing to a proper appreciation of these facts, and a worthy desire to forward the material interests of the country, that the government were induced to grant to Ladd & Co. the contract above mentioned. Mr. P. A. Brinsmade, one of the members of the firm, sailed for Europe some time early in 1842, carrying with him the contract, for the purpose of getting up a joint stock company, which should develop the resources of the islands. He was therefore in Europe at the same time with Messrs. Haalilio and Richards, the Hawaiian Ambassadors. These gentlemen were induced by Mr. Brinsmade to meet him in Brussels and to lend their influence in negotiating a transfer of the contract, and all other properties of Ladd & Co., to the "Belgian Company of Colonization."

"Based on this transfer of property," says Jarves,—p. 211, third edition of his *History of the Hawaiian Islands*—"was an involved, and considering the condition of

the islands, an impolitic and hazardous scheme for the establishment of an extensive mercantile and agricultural community, formed by agents and employes sent out by the parent society in Belgium, who were to enjoy certain questionable monopolies and privileges. The King was to have been a partner and stockholder in this foreign stock-jobbing company, and to guarantee a minimum interest of four per cent. during six years. The scheme is best explained by itself,"—which Jarves has printed in full.

The contract was signed by Messrs. Haalilio and Richards, by the former with great reluctance, and by the latter with a well meant desire to forward a project which he believed was to foster industry and develop the resources of the islands. But in signing the instrument he had transcended the objects of his mission, and as soon as the King and chiefs were informed of the arrangement, they expressed their decided disapprobation. Meantime, the Belgian Company delayed operations, and Mr. Brinsmade endeavored to get up other companies in other parts of Europe. In this he did not succeed, and the whole project fell through. But Ladd & Co. had become embarrassed in their pecuniary operations, and largely mortgaged to their creditors on Oahu the property already professedly sold and conveyed by Mr. Brinsmade to the Belgian Company. The government, unwilling to see the agricultural enterprise on Kauai ruined, sustained them with loans, with security on their property. But their other creditors pressing, the government, in November, 1844, with the consent of Ladd & Co., levied on the property, and sold out their stock, leases and rents, for the benefit of their judgment creditors.

Mr. Brinsmade, having failed in raising funds on the "contract" in Europe, returned to the islands in 1846, and, after protesting publicly against the right of his partners to mortgage the joint property of the firm, set up a claim against the Hawaiian Government of \$378,000 for selling the property, and in preventing, as he alleged, the Belgian scheme from going into effect. The government, feeling that they had throughout acted towards Ladd & Co., justly and liberally, consented to submit the matter in dispute to arbitrators. Two American merchants of high character, residing on the islands, Messrs. S. H. Williams and J. F. B. Marshall, were appointed the arbitrators, and the question submitted to them was this:

"How much ought the Hawaiian Government to pay the said firm of Ladd & Co. for all their property, of whatsoever name and kind, tangible and intangible, including contracts of every description, taking into consideration whether they, the said firm of Ladd & Co., are entitled to indemnity of said government for any losses or damages they may have sustained in consequence of any illegal acts done or wrong committed by the said Hawaiian Government."

The claims of the firm against the government as sent in by them, were as follows:

On account of having infringed their contract to Belgium and defeated it, . . .	\$200,000
For lucrative situations which they were to have had under that contract, . . .	75,000
For the sales of their properties, . . .	32,000
For attachments of their properties, . . .	8,000
For non-fulfilment of contract between them and Kalkioewa, at Kauai, . . .	2,000
For non-cultivation by the King of 50 acres of cane, near the sugar mill at Koloa, . . .	10,000
For the canal at Lahaina, . . .	1,000
For Mr. Brinsmade's action against Mr. Jarves, . . .	50,000

Making in all, . . . \$378,000

The last item was for damages claimed for alleged libels published in the *Polynesian* newspaper in the latter part of 1845 and the beginning of 1846. The trial was reported in full in a pamphlet published in June, 1846.

In August of that year, the arbitrators commenced their sessions, which were continued until the month of December following. The object of Ladd & Co. was to

prove that the officers of the King had committed certain illegal acts, whereby they, (L. & Co.) had been deprived of their properties, and the Belgian contract prevented from being carried into effect. Mr. Ten Eyck, who had recently been appointed U. S. Commissioner at the Islands, and who was a lawyer of experience, acted as counsel for Ladd & Co., and Mr. Ricord, the Attorney General, appeared for the King. A great many witnesses were examined and a large amount of documentary evidence was filed. Some seven hundred pages of record had been taken and printed, without, however, discovering anything reflecting in any way upon the honor and integrity of the King and his officials. Several abortive attempts were made to effect a compromise, but the whole affair,—after involving no little expense, and causing at the time a great excitement in the small community of the Islands,—came to naught, leaving behind it, however, much personal ill-feeling, which has only disappeared after a long lapse of years.

#### THE CHARLTON LAND CASE.

Immediately following the above account of the Ladd & Co. imbroglio, it may be appropriate to refer to the Charlton land claim, on which was based one of the demands of Lord George Paulet. The claim had been set up by Mr. Charlton, on the strength of an alleged deed from Kalaimoku, in 1826, conveying a valuable tract of land in Honolulu, near the water side. (It comprised the block of land now bounded by Nunanu, Merchant, Kaahumanu and Queen streets.) The chiefs considered that the land claimed, belonged, by the most undoubted testimony, and by virtue of continuous possession, to Kaahumanu and her heirs, and that Kalaimoku, the alleged grantor, had never owned it. The deed had been kept in abeyance by Charlton for over twenty years, and when brought forward, the supposed signer and the witnesses were dead. But Lord George insisted on the claim, and the King, through fear that the town would be bombarded, was induced, in a moment of weakness, to sign the document. The subsequent long and troublesome negotiations on the subject of this claim, proved a vexatious and fruitful source of annoyance to this government, as well as to that of Great Britain. In 1847, Wm. Miller, Esq., the British Consul General, opened a correspondence with Mr. Wyllie, the King's Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of this claim—which, however, was no longer in the hands of Charlton, he having disposed of his rights to other parties. Several protracted "Investigations at the Palace," were held, and voluminous pamphlets, containing in full all the evidence taken, were printed for preservation. So satisfied was the King and the government of the groundlessness of the claim, and such the confidence reposed in the justice of the British government, that the whole matter, with all the bulky mass of evidence, was forwarded to the Foreign Office in London, the King agreeing to abide by the decision arrived at there. Whatever influences may have been brought to bear on the then Ministry, cannot of course be known, but to the surprise of many who were well acquainted with the circumstances of the case and the thorough investigations had here, the decision was a confirmation of the land to the representatives of Charlton. The land in question, as is well known, comprises to-day a large portion of the most valuable business sites of the city.

#### EPIDEMICS.

Of these there have been two noted ones—the first in 1848, and the second in 1853. The former was the measles, which swept off many thousands of the native population. Owing to their improvident and careless habits of living, and their distrust of foreigners' medicines, together with their still blind reliance—in the majority of



cases—on the supposed skill of the charlatans which abound, known as *kahunas*, or doctors, disease, when it once gets a hold upon these people, is apt to carry them off very quickly.

In the summer of 1853, that dreadful scourge, the small pox, made its appearance on these islands for the first time, in the city of Honolulu. It is believed to have been brought here in some hundred or more chests of clothing, purchased at a storage sale in San Francisco, and imported and sold here on speculation. The chests and contents were sold at auction, and the natives purchased extensively. It is supposed that the clothes contained the infection. Some native women, who had washed a lot of these clothes, were the first to be taken with the disease. In spite of all the precautions used by the government, the pestilence rapidly spread over the islands. Commencing in the early part of June, by the end of July there was one or more cases of small pox in almost every district from Hawaii to Nihaui. On Oahu, however, and particularly in Honolulu, the mortality was greatest, the people dying off like rotten sheep. The financial resources at the command of the government were freely applied wherever an opportunity presented itself, but there were various and serious difficulties in the way. Medical men were scarce; nurses, who had passed the ordeal of the disease were scarcer; and thus it was impossible to attend properly to every individual case that was known, whilst hundreds and thousands—sometimes whole households together—perished in their miserable huts, without either medical care or attendance. It can never be accurately known how many died of this terrible epidemic during the summer months of 1853,—it declined and finally disappeared in the fall,—but it is fair to estimate that the entire population was decimated.

One great cause of this extraordinary mortality was found in the fact that the people had not been generally vaccinated. It was also thought at the time that the government had been remiss in not taking proper precautions in the quarantine established on some passengers who arrived from San Francisco in a clipper ship. Great excitement prevailed for the time, among the foreign residents—public meetings were held, resolutions of censure passed on the Ministry, and a memorial, condemning their course in severe terms, was sent to the King. The upshot of it was that the Ministry tendered their portfolios to the King, and a new Ministry was formed, consisting however,—with but one exception, that of Dr. G. P. Judd, Head of the Finance Department—of the previous Ministers. The one vacant place was filled by the Hon. E. H. Allen, formerly U. S. Consul, and now Chief Justice.

#### THE GOLD EXCITEMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

In 1848 and 1849, caused a considerable exodus of both the foreign and native population from these islands. Many went in search of the glittering treasure, with high hopes and rose tinted dreams of sudden affluence. Among the comparatively few who returned, a small minority brought back modest-sized piles, but others returned only to die from diseases contracted in a climate and amid exposures to which they were unused.

#### VISIT OF THE PRINCES ROYAL TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

On the 11th of September, 1849, Dr. G. P. Judd, then Minister of Finance, with the Royal Princes, Alexander Liholiho, Heir to the Throne, and his brother Lot Kamehameha, now His Majesty, sailed from Honolulu for America and Europe, via California. Dr. Judd bore the King's commission as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the various Foreign Courts to which he was accredited.

After visiting the United States, England and France, the party reached Honolulu

in good health, on the 9th of September, 1850, having been absent a year, less two days.

#### *THE DEATH OF KAMEHAMEHA III.,*

Which occurred on the 15th of December, 1854, was an occasion of sincere grief to the entire nation. Beloved alike by both foreigners and natives for his liberal and generous disposition, for the uniform urbanity and consideration with which he treated all who came in contact with him, and moreover for the exalted and self-sacrificing love of his people exemplified in his voluntary grant to the commons of allodial titles to the lands occupied by them, and of the free Constitution of 1852,—his memory will always be green in the hearts of the Hawaiians.

His funeral, which was delayed for some time, was one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in this island kingdom. The entire populace of Honolulu, besides many thousands who had come up from the other islands on the melancholy occasion, united to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed father, as they affectionately termed him.

Kaulikeaouli, or Kamehameha III., was the son of Kamehameha I., the conqueror, by Keopuolani, the daughter of Kiwalao, who was the son of Kalanilopuu, the King of Hawaii at the discovery of the islands by Cook. He was born near Keauhou, in North Kona, Hawaii, March 17, 1814, and was consequently a few months over 40 years of age at the time of his death.

#### *REIGN OF KAMEHAMEHA IV.,—ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO.*

This talented Prince, who was the son of His late Highness, M. Kekuanana and Kinan, daughter of Kamehameha I., (and who succeeded Kaahumanu as Premier of the Kingdom,) was born February 9, 1834. He was educated at the Royal school, under the care of able and faithful teachers of the American mission. He early gave evidence of intellectual powers of a high order. Kamehameha III. had adopted him in his childhood, and proclaimed him as heir to the throne, and on the 15th of December, 1854, by the death of Kamehameha III., his accession was hailed with pleasurable anticipations by the nation at large. During his reign of nine years, these anticipations were fully realized. He was wise, just and benevolent to a fault. But the crowning act of his reign, and one which must ever render his memory dear to the nation, was the initiation of that noble public charity, "The Queen's Hospital." With notebook and pencil in hand he was seen, day after day, alone and on foot, canvassing the town for subscriptions, and it is needless to say that his generous exertions on behalf of the sick and indigent of his people met with an equally generous response. He had the satisfaction of himself laying the corner stone of the Hospital, in 1859.

On the 2d of June, 1856, the King was married to Emma Rooke, daughter of Naes, a high chief, and Fanny Young, who was a daughter of the pioneer Englishman and companion of Kamehameha I., John Young, by Kaaanaha, daughter of Keliimaikai, a cousin of Kamehameha I. The union of these two high chiefs was regarded by the nation at large as an earnest of the resuscitation of the line of the family of Kamehameha.

On the 20th of May, 1858, the Queen gave birth to a boy. The people came in crowds with offerings, and the foreign residents sent in their congratulations upon the auspicious event. From that time forward, until the period of his untimely death, the Prince of Hawaii, as he was called, was the idol of the nation. And when, in the month of August, 1862, all the hopes of his Royal parents and of the nation at large were suddenly blasted by his premature taking away,—all wept.

From and after the death of his son and heir, the King, once so genial in society

and so alert in government matters, took a change. On the 30th of November, 1863, the King died at the Palace, in Honolulu, at the early age of 29 years, and Lot Kamehameha was proclaimed as Kamehameha V.

As has been said before, he was a man of talent, and of such talent, that he would have made his mark in any country, and among any society, however, refined and elevated in its tone. He was eloquent and fluent in the expression of his ideas, courteous and deferential to those who differed with him in opinion, sometimes too easily swerved; but, when he felt and knew that he was right, immoveable as adamant.

#### THE NOTABLE DEATHS OF 1857.

The year 1857, is notable for the deaths which occurred among those who were prominent in Hawaiian affairs.

May 28th, 1857, died William L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chancellor of the Kingdom, aged 36. He arrived here on the 12th of October, 1846, being then en route for Oregon, but in the then chaotic state of jurisprudence at these islands, he was induced to remain here, and shortly after was appointed to a high judicial position. On the retirement of Mr. Richards from the presidency of the Land Commission, he was appointed to that office, which he continued to hold, until it expired by limitation. Judge Lee was highly esteemed by all, and his death was generally lamented as a national loss. On the 7th of June, 1857, Elisha H. Allen was appointed as his successor.

July 2, 1857, died Konia, the mother of the Hon. Mrs. Bishop, a chiefess of high rank.

July 17, Stephen Reynolds, who had for many years, been an esteemed and successful merchant in Honolulu, died at West Boxford, Mass., at an advanced age.

July 18, John Young, (son of the first John Young,) who had held important offices under this government,—Kuhina Nui or Premier, Minister of the Interior, and Fivvy Councillor,—died at Honolulu, aged 47 years.

August 22, near London, Eng., Admiral Thomas, the restorer of the Hawaiian flag in 1843, died at the ripe age of 81 years.

David Malo, the native historian, the assistant, friend and companion of the earlier missionaries, also died in 1857.

#### CODIFICATION OF THE CIVIL STATUTES.

In order to a full understanding of the way in which the codification of the laws were brought about, we here copy the preface of the Civil Code:

"The following Joint Resolution was passed by the Legislature in the year 1856, to provide for the codification and revision of the existing laws, (except the Penal Code of 1850,) which were defective in many particulars, and inconvenient of reference on account of their being scattered through many separate volumes, and from the numerous alterations which had been made in them from time to time, since the passage of the Organic Acts of 1845-6.

#### "JOINT RESOLUTION.

"*Resolved*, That whereas, it is desirable to codify our existing laws, His Royal Highness, Prince Kamehameha, the Honorable W. L. Lee, Chief Justice, and the Honorable George M. Robertson, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, are appointed a committee to prepare a complete Civil Code, adding notes with reference to important decisions of court under the laws, wherever they may think necessary, and to report the same for the sanction of the Legislature of 1858, with an appropriate index for facility of reference."

"In pursuance of this resolution, the work of preparing the Civil Code was commenced, soon after the adjournment of the Legislature in 1856, but was much retarded by the illness and death of Chief Justice Lee. The Honorable E. H. Allen having been appointed to fill the vacancy in the codifying commission, the draft of the New Code was nearly completed when the Legislature met in June, 1858. The commissioners having reported, the Legislature appointed a Joint Special Committee, consisting of five members from each House, to whom was referred the proposed Code, with instructions to report thereon at an adjourned session, to commence on the first Monday of December following. The work was thoroughly examined by the Joint Committee, and afterwards discussed at length in the Legislature, where many alterations were made in the original draft. The Code, as now published, was finally passed by both Houses on the 2d, and received the Royal Assent on the 17th day of May, 1859.

"In accordance with a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, the undersigned were appointed by the Minister of the Interior to compare the Hawaiian and English versions of the New Code, assimilating the same as far as practicable, and to superintend the publication of the same. The work of comparing and assimilating the two versions, has been one of great labor and care; and while we cannot hope to have effected a perfect agreement between the Hawaiian and English texts, we feel confident that, in this respect, the Civil Code will be found more satisfactory than any of the laws published heretofore.

"R. ARMSTRONG,

"G. M. ROBERTSON,

"Committee of Publication."

#### HAWAIIAN REPORTS.

The Legislature of 1856 made provisions for the publication of Law Reports, by an appropriation of five hundred dollars for that purpose, placed at the disposal of the Justices of the Supreme Court. It was intended that Chief Justice Lee, conjointly with Associate Justice Robertson, should perform the duty of compiling such judgments, decisions and rulings of the principal courts of the kingdom, as had been preserved of record, or published in the government newspaper. But the feeble state of Judge Lee's health and his subsequent decease, caused the whole of the labor to devolve upon Judge Robertson. The volume contains reports of decisions in one hundred and twenty-five cases, being those in the most important cases which had been before the courts up to 1857, and supplied a want which had long been felt by gentlemen engaged in the practice of the law, and by the Judiciary of the Kingdom.

Volume 2 of Hawaiian Reports issued in 1866, is a bulky but handsome volume of nearly 800 pages, octavo. It was compiled by the Hon. R. G. Davis, who, in February, 1864, was appointed Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Mr. John H. who had resigned. The selection, compilation, and supervision of the printing of this work, called for a vast amount of labor and careful attention, on the part of Judge Davis, and the book is a valuable addition to the library of the student and practitioner of law.

It may not be inappropriate in this connection to state, that so highly esteemed are some of the dicta of our Hawaiian Courts abroad, that their decisions have in more than one instance been quoted in some of the higher Courts of the United States. This is no small honor to be attained by a nation which, one generation only ago, had no law but "the word of the chief."

The Civil Code, with its Appendix, in which were reprinted laws not expressly enacted by the provisions of the Code, the session laws passed by the Legislature of 1858-9; and Treaties between the Hawaiian Islands and France and Great Britain, March 26, 1846,—with Denmark, October 19, 1846,—with Hamburg, January 8, 1848,—with the United States, August 19, 1850,—with Great Britain, (new treaty,) May 6, 1852,—with Bremen, March 27, 1854,—with Sweden and Norway, April 5, 1855,—with France, (new treaty,) September 8, 1858; made a volume of 555 pages, including an index.

#### RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1856, the Hon. E. H. Allen, the Minister of Finance, was commissioned by the King as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the government at Washington, for the purpose of endeavoring to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and these islands, whereby certain products of the two countries should be allowed to enter the ports of either free of duty. Of course, the main object on the part of this government in seeking reciprocity was to foster and encourage the business of sugar growing, which it was acknowledged must become the main source of agricultural prosperity in these islands. The negotiations were favorably received by the Washington government, and many prominent senators advocated the treaty, but through the strong and determined opposition of Southern members, more especially those from sugar-growing Louisiana, it was defeated.

Again in 1867, the project was revived, and His Excellency C. C. Harris was commissioned as Minister to Washington. Various causes have so far prevented any decision being arrived at as to the acceptance or rejection of the Treaty on the part of the American Senate. On the return of Mr. Harris in 1868, the Hon. J. Mott Smith was commissioned in his place, and he is now in the United States on the same business.

#### R. C. WYLLIE.

There is no name more indissolubly interwoven with the Hawaiian history of late years than that of ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE. Born at Hazelbank, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1798, he first studied for the medical profession in Edinburgh, that noted school for doctors. Abandoning the medical profession, he became a merchant, and travelled extensively in South America and Mexico, where he amassed a large fortune. Visiting these islands in his own yacht in 1842, he was much interested in the people and the country, and returning in February, 1844, became a permanent resident. Shortly after his arrival, the King, Kamehameha III., prevailed upon him to accept the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the duties of which office he continued to discharge with distinguished ability until his death, which occurred October 19, 1865. During his incumbency, treaties were negotiated and ratified between this government and those of about all the civilized powers of the globe, in which the independence of the islands was more than ever established and guaranteed. In the complications between this government and the French authorities in 1843, and those which arose out of the "Charlton land case," Mr. Wyllie bore a prominent part on the side of the King. Keen, "canny," methodical, untiringly industrious, and zealously devoted to the interests of his adopted country, he acquired and retained the unbounded confidence of the three Kamehamehas under whom he served, as well as that of the nation at large. While very strict and methodical in all business transactions, Mr. Wyllie was eminently a generous and liberal-minded man. No deserving object of charity ever received from him the "cold shoulder." He died October 19, 1865. His funeral took place October 30, and was attended by the Masonic Lodges, of which

body he was a distinguished member, and a large concourse of natives and foreigners, the hearse being escorted by a detachment of native infantry, who fired three volleys over the grave.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In 1850, August 20, was organized the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society. The objects of the Society were declared to be "to foster the interests of Agriculture in all its various branches, and the Mechanical Arts; and to increase the amount of industrial productions in this group of Islands." The Hon. Wm. Lee was the first President of the Society, and the list of life members, the first year numbered thirteen, and of the active members there were one hundred and five.

The Society rapidly increased in numbers, and was undoubtedly instrumental in arousing a great deal of interest in agricultural pursuits. Their published transactions, contained some very valuable treatises and suggestions on the modes of cultivation of many plants suitable for growth in the islands. After the first year, fairs or exhibitions of products, animals, etc., were instituted, at which prizes were competed for. These were occasions of much interest, and many were surprised at the capabilities of the soil as displayed at these annual exhibitions. The Legislature of 1851, granted an annual subsidy of five hundred dollars to the Society, out of the Treasury, on condition of their raising a like sum from contributions, to be paid out for premiums, the importation of seeds, plants, and improved stock. In this way, a great many additions of valuable trees and plants have been introduced, besides animals, insectivorous birds, and bees.

At present, the Society, though not so prominently before the public as in the first few years of its existence, is quietly carrying out its objects, and has a fine garden and nursery at the head of Emma street.

A native Hawaiian Agricultural Society was established a few years after the inception of the one mentioned above, under the patronage of Kamehameha IV., and of His present Majesty, then Minister of the Interior. It flourished for a time, but subsequently declined and is now extinct.

#### HAWAIIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

In 1853, a company organized in San Francisco, brought to these islands a small steamer, (which had formerly run on the California rivers, under the name of *Arrow*,) and after running her between the islands for some time, procured a charter from the government under the foregoing title, by which the Company were granted certain exclusive privileges for ten years. They were to put a new and substantial steamer of not less than 350 tons in the inter-island trade, within twelve months from the 19th of December, 1853. Instead of a "new and substantial steamer," they put on an old and shabby boat, called the *West Point*, which, after several narrow escapes, was eventually lost on a lee shore at Kanai, as her boilers were in such a condition that sufficient steam could not be raised to keep her out of the breakers. Previously to this, however, they had run the steamer *Sea Bird*, a large and substantial boat, on the windward route, but in a short time she was withdrawn, on the plea that she ran at too much expense. At length, as it became evident that the Company could not or would not carry out the terms of the charter, on the 27th of October, 1856, the grants to the Company were declared forfeit, and the charter annulled by the Supreme Court.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved March 7, 1859, C. A. Williams, A. Mitchell, James M. Green, and their associates and successors, were constituted a body corporate, under the name of the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company. The Company were granted the exclusive privilege of running a steamer or steamers between the ports

and islands of the Hawaiian Kingdom, for the term of six years from the arrival of the first steamer at Honolulu, with the exemptions and privileges granted, or which might thereafter be granted to national merchant vessels. Other privileges and exemptions were granted, as,—water from the government pipes free of charge; the exclusive use of a government wharf, and a site for a coal depot, free of charge; the steamers to be exempt from port charges and taxes; coal, machinery, etc., for the use of the steamers, to be imported free of duty; vessels bringing such, free of harbor dues.

Under these certainly favorable conditions, the steamer *Kūlauea* was built at New London, Conn., and arriving here in 1860, commenced running between the islands. Since her first arrival here, she has had a chequered history. She has passed through the hands of several companies, and was at one time owned by the Government, but none of her various owners have been able to make her a paying enterprise. Strongly built of the best materials, with a good model for speed, she has never, it is said by those who should be qualified to judge, been provided with boilers of sufficient capacity. Whatever may have been the causes of her failure, she is now, (1869) and has been for some months, laid up in the harbor of Honolulu.

#### DEATH OF A. PAKI.

On the 13th of June, 1855, six months, lacking one day, from the death of Kamehameha III., died at his residence in Honolulu, the Hon. A. Paki, the last of the family of old high chiefs. His ancestors belonged to the Kamehameha and Kiwalao families of Maui and Hawaii. His father's name was Kalanihelemaliluna, and his mother's Ka-hoohelheipahu. He was born on the island of Molokai, in the year "Ualakaa," that is, about 1808; consequently he was about 47 years of age when he died. He was an intimate friend of the King, and was a person of considerable weight and importance in the affairs of the nation. He held during his life, some high offices of trust and honor; being at different times, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, acting Governor, Privy Councillor, member of the House of Nobles, and Chamberlain to the King. The most prominent feature in his character was firmness; where he took a stand, he was immovable. On the death of Kamehameha III., he prophesied that he should survive his Royal master but a few months, though he was in usual health at the time. Mr. Paki was the father of the Hon. Mrs. Bishop, by his wife Konia, (also a high chief,) who survived him two years, she dying in 1857.

#### THE GREAT FIRE OF 1855.

It has often been remarked that Honolulu has been peculiarly and fortunately exempt from fires, and when one does occur, of any magnitude, the excitement and alarm in our community becomes at once very great.

On the 7th of July, 1855, at about 8 1-2 o'clock, p. m., a fire broke out in King street, between Nuuanu and Fort, known as "The Varieties Theatre." The building was large, and of unusually combustible materials, and by 10 o'clock it was a heap of ashes, together with the Police Station House, and the Dry Goods and Clothing stores of J. Cohn, Afong, and Watts & Co., on the same block. The Bethel building was at one time in great danger, but by the vigorous and untiring exertions of the firemen and the public generally it was saved. Had it caught, the entire centre of the town would undoubtedly have been destroyed. The loss as estimated at the time, amounted to \$25,000. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

*ROBBERY OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.*

On the night of March 28, 1858, the Custom House of Honolulu, (the building recently occupied as a sugar refinery, near the foot of Nuuanu street,) was entered by thieves, and the safe in the Collector's office broken open and robbed of \$8,000 government funds, and \$573 belonging to Mr. Goodale, the Collector. A reward of \$1,000 was offered by the Marshal for any information which might lead to the detection of the thief and the recovery of the money. Over eleven years have passed since then, and no clue has ever been discovered to the perpetrators of this bold and successful robbery.

*THE ESPLANADE.*

In the year 1857, was commenced the work of filling in the reef called Waikahalulu, seaward of the site occupied by the old Fort of Honolulu. The tract had been the property of the Queen Dowager Kalama, relict of Kamehameha III., and was purchased from her by the government for the sum of \$20,000. It now forms that valuable property known as the Esplanade, on which are the new Custom House and warehouses, and which is provided with excellent facilities for wharfrage.

*THE GAS PROJECT.*

March 12, 1859, an Act of the Legislature was passed, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant a charter to W. H. Tiffany, Jas. S. Wethered, Henry Macfarlane, John Paty, and their associates and successors, under the name of the Honolulu Gas Company. The company were to have the exclusive privilege, for the term of fifteen years, of erecting gas works, laying gas pipes in the streets and buildings in all parts of the city of Honolulu, and of supplying the inhabitants with gas. All machinery, apparatus, and gas pipes necessary for the works of the Company were to be imported free of duty. Accordingly, a company was formed, the city canvassed, and sufficient encouragement soon given to commence operations. A building was erected near the corner of King and Maunakea streets, the chimney of which still stands, a lone monument of one of the unsuccessful enterprises of Hawaii. The necessary pipes were laid, and for some months the hotels and some other buildings were lighted with gas. Mr. Tiffany, the resident manager of the Company, left for California, after mortgaging the works to parties here, for the purpose, as stated, of procuring necessary machinery and material. He never returned, and after a time, the enterprise was abandoned, entailing a considerable amount of loss on those who had gone to the expense of gas fittings for their houses. The cause of the failure of this enterprise was undoubtedly owing to the fact that the limited demand for gas was not commensurate with the outlay required to produce it.

*VOLCANOES, EARTHQUAKES AND TIDAL WAVES.*

All the islands of this group are of volcanic origin. Numerous extinct craters of different periods and dimensions are scattered over the surface, and one large volcano is now in action, and has been, since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Mauna Loa, at an elevation of 13,430 feet above the level of the sea, has an immense crater at its summit, which, at with occasional intervals of some years, is more or less active, but the lava is not known to have overflowed the top. From openings in the sides of the mountain, however, eruptions have been frequent. The summit crater has an extent of about twenty-four miles in circumference, and the depth of the ledge is twelve hundred and seventy feet. Terrible chasms exist at the bottom, appearing in some places as if the mountain had been rent to its very roots; no termination can



be seen to their depth, even when the eye is aided with a good glass and the sky is clear of smoke and the sun shining brightly. Fearful indeed must the spectacle have been when this volcano was in a state of activity.

The great crater of Kilauea, is situated on a plateau on the southern slope of Mauna Loa, about one-third of the way up towards the summit. This crater being always in action, more or less violent, is an object of great interest to the lovers of the sublime and grand in nature. Like Niagara, it is difficult to find fitting words for a description of its wonders. The most graphic sketch of Kilauea that we have ever read, was penned in 1888, by a Polish nobleman and scientific traveller, Count Strzelecki. We reprint here an extract from his letter descriptive of this great natural phenomenon of Hawaii:

"I cannot even attempt to give you the slightest idea of the impressions which the awful sublimity of the volcano produced upon my imagination; that part of our being does not yield as easily as memory—it does not reproduce sensations; the rapture—the enthusiasm once gone by, is lost forever.

"What I remember, and long shall recollect, as showing the mighty influence of mighty objects on me, are the difficulties I had to struggle with, before my eye could be torn away from the idle, vacant but ecstatic gazing with which I regarded the great Whole, down to the analytical part of the wondrous and unparalleled scene before me; I say unparalleled, because having visited the European and American volcanoes, I find the greatest of them inferior to Kilauea crater in intensity, grandeur, and extent or area.

"The abrupt and precipitous cliff which forms the N. N. E. wall of the crater,—found after my repeated observations, to be elevated 4,104 feet above the level of the sea—overhangs an area of 3,150,000 square yards of half-cooled scoria, sunk to the depth of 300 yards, and containing more than 328,000 square yards of convulsed torrents of earths in igneous fusion, and gaseous fluids constantly effervescing—boiling—spouting—rolling in all directions like waves of a disturbed sea, violently beating the edge of the caldrons like an infuriated surf, and like surf spreading all around its spray in the form of capillary glass which fills the air, and adheres in a flaky and pendulous form to the distorted and broken masses of the lava all around; five caldrons each of about 5,700 square yards, almost at the level of the great area, and containing only the 12th part of the red liquid; the sixth caldron is encircled by a wall of accumulated scoria of fifty yards high, forming the S. S. W. point—the *Halemaumau* of the natives to which the bones of the former high chiefs were consigned—the sacrifices to the goddess Pele offered—the abyss of abysses, the caldron of caldrons—exhibiting the most frightful area of about 300,000 square yards, bubbling red hot lava—changing incessantly its level—sometimes rolling the long curled waves with broken masses of cooled crust to one side of the horrible laboratory—sometimes, as if they had made a mistake, turning them back with spouting fury, and a subterraneous, terrific noise of a sound more infernal than earthly; around are blocks of lava, scoria, slags of every description and combination, here elevated, by the endless number of superimposed layers, in perpendicular walls of 1000 feet high—there torn asunder, dispersed, cracked, or remoulded—everywhere, terror, convulsion—mighty engine of nature—and nothingness of man!

"No more does the solution of the great problem of volcanic fires by Sir Humphrey Davy, receive a more palpable illustration than here; the access of the water to the ignited masses of these minerals of alkaline and earthy bases, by which that great philosopher explained the convulsions of volcanic fires, is displayed here in most portentous, most awful effects. It is only to those millions of vents all around

the crater, through which the superabundance of steam escapes—to the millions of fissures through which the sulphurous and sulphuric acids liberate themselves from beneath, that the preservation of Hawaii from utter destruction, by the expansive force of steam and gasses, can be ascribed.

"The nature of the volcano, with its uncommonly intense heat, and so many wide and easy openings, is, to eject nothing without alteration, and to sublime every variety of substance which the concomitants of the volcanic fires embrace. Thus; here is the rare volcanic glass in capillary forms, and many perfect vitrifications; the muriate of ammonia in efflorescence, often conchoidal, often in elongated hexahedrals—and in one single instance, even in that rare form of a cubic crystal; thus the sulphuret of arsenic, both as realgar and orpiment; the sulphur itself in most beautiful incrustations, crystallized in cubic or truncated octahedrons; the petro aluminaris of Sciofa, (Italy,) or alkaline sulphate of alumine, imbedded sometimes in crevices of lava, sometimes in argillaceous earth; thus, the singular and rare cavernous lava, known hitherto to exist only in Iceland—its large tumefactions in blisters and bubbles, from a crust of the finest gloss to an arch of four feet thick, forming caverns through which the superabundance of lava in the crater discharges itself, as through subterranean tunnels, in all directions of the island.

"A prolific imagination can find here a vast field for fanciful speculation on the origin, duration and probable or possible results of the continued operations of this frightful and gigantic volcano. Science will never tire in the study of Nature; but, alas! beyond what she sees, and what strict inductive forms allow her to conclude, she must stop—admire—bow and repeat

*"Sapientia hujus mundi stultitia est."*

The wisdom of this world is folly.

Kilauea has been known to overflow but once, in the recollection or traditions of the people, and then it burst through its southern bank and poured down into Puna. There the flow of lava debouched into the sea, and on the shore threw up two singular looking conical sand hills. In the track of the lava, are a number of warm springs, at a place named Kula, about twenty-five miles from Hilo, on the road to Kilauea. These springs are impregnated with sulphur, and their medicinal properties for the cure of certain diseases are highly spoken of.

On the 11th of August, 1835, the lava burst out from the side of Mauna Loa towards Hilo. The course of the stream, which was three miles wide, and in some places ran at the rate of forty miles an hour, was almost in a straight line for Hilo Bay. On the 15th of October, the head of the stream was within twelve miles of the town, advancing with sure and steady pace towards the Bay. The flow had reached some sixty-five miles from the source, and was within but a few miles of Hilo on the 7th of November. Great alarm prevailed among the inhabitants. Many had hastily packed up their household goods, and fled from the apparently doomed town, and those who remained kept anxious watch on the flow day and night, ready to leave on short notice. One of these watchers wrote of his experience as follows:

"The present progress of the flow cannot exceed one mile in a week. I spent one stormy night within five feet of its glowing fusion, in a strait, burning and chilling with a cold and soaking rain. The stream before us was some three miles wide. As far as the eye could see above and before us, ten thousand fires, mineral and vegetable were glowing amidst the midnight gloom. The jingle was burning, the water was boiling, and the trees falling and consuming all around. We dipped up many specimens of the igneous fusion, cooled and brought it home with us. We also boiled our teakettle and fried our ham over the stream."

November 23d, it was eight miles from Hilo, running slowly in a direct line for the town. But there its proud waves were stayed. The flow from the crater ceased, and Hilo was saved.

On the 23d of January, 1859, the residents of Waimea, in South Kohala, noticed a great body of smoke arising from the West side of Mauna Loa, about half way down. During the night, several streams of fire were distinctly visible, running down towards Kona. In three days from its being first seen, the lava had reached the sea at Wainanalii, in North Kona, a distance of forty or fifty miles from its source, where it destroyed a village of thatched houses, the natives hastily gathering up their effects and moving out for Madame Pele. It also at this place filled up a valuable fish pond, and ran out over half a mile into the sea, forming a pier a quarter of a mile wide. Many sight-seers from Honolulu visited Hawaii, and at one time there was a large encampment of gentlemen and ladies on a rising ground near the flow. The scene is said to have been indescribably grand. The fire being ejected by internal force some two hundred and fifty feet above the mouth of the crater, formed at times a fiery cone of that size, and again appeared as a fountain of fire, a *jet de feu*, before which human pyrotechnics must pale and imagination feel humbled at a comparison with reality on so grand a scale. The lava descended the mountain in a nearly northerly course, carrying a head of fire twelve to fifteen hundred yards wide, curving over the sides of the mountain like a blood-red snake, and occasionally leaping a precipice, now here, now there, according to the nature of the ground.

A party consisting of teachers and pupils of Punahou College, visited the crater itself, the source of the stream, and Professor Alexander wrote a vivid account of the trip, which was published in the *Commercial Advertiser*. Speaking of the river of lava, at the point where it rushed forth from the crater, he says :

"It was fortunately a clear day on the mountain, and a strong wind was blowing from the Southwest, so that we travelled for three or four hours along the very brink of the stream, without inconvenience. It had worn for itself a deep, well-defined channel, so that there was no danger of any sudden change in its course. The canal in which it ran varied from 20 to 50 feet in width and was ten or fifteen feet deep. But the stream was in reality much wider than this, for the banks on either side were undermined to a considerable distance. Often we met with openings in the crust, through which we could see the rushing torrent a few feet or even inches below our feet.

"To describe the scene is impossible. No epithets in the English language are adequate to the task. For the first time we saw actual waves and actual spray of liquid lava. As its surges rolled back from the enclosing walls of rock, they curled over and broke like combers on the reef. Its forms, however, were bolder and more picturesque than those of running water, on account of its being a heavier and more tenacious fluid.

"There was, besides, an endless variety in its forms. Now we passed a cascade, then a whirlpool, then a smooth, majestic river, then a series of rapids, tossing their waves like a stormy sea; now rolling into lurid caverns, the roofs of which were hung with red-hot stalactites, and then under arches which it had thrown over itself in sportive triumph. The safety with which it could be approached was matter of astonishment to us all."

The lava continued to flow into the sea at Wainanalii until August of that year, a period of seven months, when it finally ceased. In June, however, the surface of the flow, from the crater to near the sea, had hardened, so that pack-animals and horsemen passed over in safety.

The eruption of April, 1883, was the most destructive to life and property of any previous one on record. The first intimation of the coming disasters was the appearance, on the morning of March 27, of a dense column of smoke rising to a great height from the top of Mauna Loa. This was observed from Kawaihae, but during the day, the smoke disappeared. On the next day, the 28th, a series of earthquakes began, which continued for over a month at intervals, and with increasing severity, and were felt on each of the principal islands; but on Hawaii, where the shocks were heaviest and most frequent, a great deal of damage was done. In Kona, from fifty to sixty distinct shocks were felt in one day, and at Kau, during the same time, over three hundred were reported. On the brink of the great crater of Kilauea, the earth was in a constant state of agitation for days together, with frequent vigorous shocks, upsetting crockery, etc. On the 2d of April, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a shock took place, which was the most severe of all. Its effect was instantaneous. In ten seconds, almost every church, store, frame or thatched house, and every stone wall, in the district of Kau, was laid flat with the ground. An eye-witness at Keaiwa in describing this terrible shock, says:

"First the earth swayed to and fro, north and south, then east and west, round and round, then up and down in every imaginable direction for several minutes, everything crashing around us; the trees thrashing about as if torn by a mighty rushing wind. It was impossible to stand—we had to sit on the ground, bracing with hands and feet to keep from rolling over."

At the same instant with this heavy earthquake, occurred a very singular eruption at Kapapala, in the southern part of Kau, about fifteen miles from Kilauea. There was a beautiful valley at this place, sloping gradually seaward, dotted with trees and covered with a rich carpet of grass, on which were pastured large flocks of cattle, sheep, goats and horses. "Just at the instant (vide *Commercial Advertiser*, May 9,) the earthquake occurred, the sides of the valley were rent, and from the fissure burst out, with a terrific explosion, a stream of hot mud and water, which was driven by the explosion a distance of fully three miles. This stream was ejected simultaneously with the heavy earthquake from both sides of the valley. \* \* \* Eighteen hundred feet from the opening, the pile of mud commences and extends a distance of three miles, varying in width from half a mile to one mile, and from two feet at the outer edges to twenty and thirty feet deep in the centre. This mass of mud was thrown out in less than two minutes, from each side of the valley. At its further extremity is a pile of large boulders and stones, that appear to have been driven before the powerful explosion. As it swept through the valley, it destroyed men, animals and trees alike. Thirty-one lives were lost, and between five hundred and a thousand head of cattle, horses, goats and sheep." "The force with which these streams were ejected from the hills, (says a writer in the *Gazette*,) and the speed with which they flowed, is said by eye-witnesses to have been at the rate at least of a mile a minute. The rapidity was so great, even at the very extremity of the flow, that numbers of goats which were fleeing for life were overtaken by it, and found a short time afterwards, sticking by their hind legs in the mud." Following this singular eruption, came a stream of clear, cold mountain water, issuing from the hole whence the mud had been expelled, in a region where there had never before been any running water. The loss of the owner of the ranch in houses and in cattle was estimated at \$15,000.

Early on the morning of April 7, the lava burst forth from a rent or fissure, about ten miles up the side of Mauna Loa, facing the beautifully level and grass-covered plateau of Kahuku, where hundreds of cattle and horses were pastured. This stream, however, ran down towards the sea, through a valley to the westward of the plain.

On the afternoon of the same day, a new crater, several miles lower down than the first, burst open on the side of the mountain, and the lava flowed down on to the doomed plains of Kahuku, destroying everything in its path—houses, cattle, sheep and horses, and forever ruining some of the finest land in the district. The loss by this last eruption was estimated at not far from fourteen thousand dollars. This stream reached the sea at a place a little to the westward of the South point of the island. About one mile from the shore, a small conical island was thrown up during the eruption, and the lava from the mountain ran out and joined the island to the main land.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, before quoted, gives the following list of volcanic eruptions on Hawaii, since the discovery of the islands by Cook :

1789—Eruption of Kilauea, in which ashes, sand and pumice stone were discharged, and destroyed one-third of the army of Keoua, marching against Kamehameha.

1801—Mauna Hualalai, in North Kona. The crater is now to be seen, near the western base of the mountain, about six miles from the shore.

1823—Flow of lava from Kilauea into the sea, twelve miles distant.

1832—Eruption of Kilauea, and also of the summit crater of Mauna Loa.

1840—Flow of lava from Kilauea, entering the sea at Nanawale, eighteen or twenty miles in width.

1843—Eruption from the summit of Mauna Loa. It ran but a few miles, when it ceased.

1852—Another eruption from very near the source of that of 1843, and following the same course for twenty-four hours, when it ceased. Two days later, it burst out some fifteen miles further South-East, directly opposite Hilo, and at an elevation of 10,000 feet. It continued flowing for about one month, running a distance of thirty miles, but did not reach the sea.

1855, 1859 and 1868—Of these three, the last and most extensive, we have given extended accounts in these pages.

The first instance on record of unusual phenomena of the tides at these islands occurred in May, 1819. The only account we have of it is by tradition, which states that there was an unusual commotion of the sea, the tide suddenly rising and falling several times in succession.

The second tidal phenomena occurred on the 7th of November, 1837, and was closely observed by Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, at Honolulu. At 6 p. m., the sea suddenly retired about eight feet below low water mark. The reefs surrounding the harbor were left dry, and the fish aground were mostly dead. But the sea quickly returned, and in twenty-eight minutes reached the height of an ordinary tide; scarcely remaining stationary, it again receded and fell six feet. This was repeated at intervals of twenty-eight minutes, gradually decreasing in the rise and fall, until the forenoon of the 8th. On the leeward side of Maui, the same rise and fall took place as at Honolulu, but on the windward side of the island the sea retired about twenty fathoms and quickly returned in one gigantic wave, sweeping everything before it—houses, trees, canoes, and every moveable object exposed to its fury. Two lives were lost. At Hilo, the same phenomenon took place. A great extent of the harbor was left dry, and hundreds of the people rushed down to witness the novelty, when suddenly an immense wave came roaring to the shore at the rate of six or eight miles an hour, rising twenty feet above high water mark, burying the people in the flood, destroying houses, canoes and fish ponds, and washing away numbers of animals and large quantities of property. The cries of distress were horrible; those in the water unable to swim among the wreck of houses and pieces of timber, struggling for their lives, and those on shore wailing for their friends and relations. An English whale-

ship at anchor in the Bay saved the lives of many with her boats. The number who perished was fourteen.

There was no shock of an earthquake felt anywhere on the islands either immediately before or after, nor during the occurrence of these phenomena, though it was subsequently ascertained that the volcano of Kilauea was unusually disturbed the previous evening. The fires were suddenly quenched, and yawning chasms burst open in previously tranquil places, accompanied with violent explosions.

From the year 1837 to 1869, there are no remarkable phenomena of the tides on record. In the latter year, immediately following the mud eruption at Kapapala, which has been previously noticed, there occurred a tidal wave on the Southern and Eastern shores of Hawaii, stretching from Keauhou, in Puna, to the entire coast of Kau. In this connection we cannot give a better idea of this tremendous irruption of the sea, than to quote a few paragraphs from a letter written at the time by the Hon. A. Fomander.

"At Keauhou, the following results of the earthquake on Thursday have been reported. Mr. Stackpole, who had charge of the place, had been up to the Volcano House during the day, and was returning in the afternoon. While descending the pali to Keauhou, the first shock occurred, precipitating an immense amount of earth, stones and boulders down the pali after him. Escaping these, he arrived on the plateau below the pali, and looked in the direction of the village of Apua, but not a house was to be seen! He then rode down to the edge of the plateau, from whence Keauhou ought to have been in sight, but nothing of it could be seen. Descending to Pahoehe, he met the men working at Keauhou running up mauka, who reported that nothing was left at Keauhou; that immediately after the earthquake the sea had rushed in and swept off every dwelling and storehouse, and all their contents, and that they had barely escaped with their lives. There were some 167 bales of pulu in store, ready for shipment, all of which was swept away. They represent that the sea went up as far as the two basaltic columns indicating the road down to Keauhou—a depth of wave of at least 40 to 50 feet.

"At Punaluu, at the moment of the shock, it seemed as if an immense quantity of lava had been discharged into the sea some distance from the shore, for almost instantly a terrible commotion arose, the water boiling and tossing furiously. Shortly afterwards, a tremendous wave was sweeping up on the shore, and when it receded, there was nothing left of Punaluu! Every house, the big stone church, even the cocoanut trees—all but two—were washed away. The number of lives lost is not yet ascertained. All who were out fishing at the time perished, and many of those ashore. A big chasm opened, running from the sea up into the mountain, down which it is said lava, mud, trees, ferns and rocks were rushing out into the sea.

"The same wave that swept away Punaluu, also destroyed the villages of Ninole, Kawa and Honuapo. Not a house remains to mark the site of these places, except at Honuapo, where a small "hale halawai," on the brow of the hill, above the village, stood on Friday last. The large cocoanut grove at Honuapo, was washed away, as well as that at Punaluu. A part of the big pali at Honuapo, on the road to Waiohinu, had tumbled into the sea, and people coming from thence are now obliged to take the road through Hiles-uka.

"The sea swept Kaalualu on Thursday last, as it had swept Honuapo and the other places along the coast, washed away several houses and killed a number of people—how many, is not yet known. The earth had been shaking almost constantly and severely every day and night. A large land-slide had occurred on the west side of Waiohinu valley, near where Swain's tannery was formerly situated. Fire had been

seen in the mountain above, but none had come down on the low lands between Kahuku and Waiohinu when they left, on Monday morning. A large hole, sixty feet in diameter, had opened on the flat below Kahuku, with no bottom visible from the brink of it, and emitting quantities of sulphuric vapor.

"I have just been told an incident that occurred at Ninole, during the inundation of that place. At the time of the shock on Thursday, a man named Holoua, and his wife, ran out of the house and started for the hills above, but remembering the money he had in the house, the man left his wife and returned to bring it away. Just as he had entered the house the sea broke on the shore, and, enveloping the building, first washed it several yards inland, and then, as the wave receded, swept it off to sea, with him in it. Being a powerful man, and one of the most expert swimmers in that region, he succeeded in wrenching off a board or a rafter, and with this as a *papa hee-nalu*, (surf board,) he boldly struck out for the shore, and landed safely with the return wave. When we consider the prodigious height of the breaker on which he rode to the shore, (50, perhaps 60 feet,) the feat seems almost incredible, were it not that he is now alive to attest it, as well as the people on the hill-side who saw him.

"Mr. George Jones met a heavy loss at Keauhou by the inundation. Besides the houses and fixtures which were swept away by the sea, he also lost some 167 bales of pulu that were ready for shipment. On Saturday last, he chartered the schooner *Odd Fellow* and started in her to see if he could not pick up some of the pulu that might have been washed along the shore, between there and the South point.

"Hilo and Puna have suffered, so far, comparatively least, though the shocks were severe and frequent, and still continue, and the damages to houses and property is very large. But poor Kau is almost wholly destroyed. The sea washed away the coast villages, and the earthquake razed the inland places.

"The number of people now known to have perished between Ninole and Keaiwa, (Punaluu and Hionamoa included,) is 47; at Kawaa, 7; at Honuapo, 37; total, 81, besides a number of the pulu pickers up in the mountains, back of Hilea; how many I am not yet advised, neither have I heard the number of those who perished at Kaalaala."

During the summer of the same year, (1868,) there was observed at Honolulu and other places on Oahu, a sudden rising and falling of the sea at intervals of a few minutes, continuing for forty-eight hours. The ebb and flow, however, was but small, and caused no excitement.

#### MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HAWAIIANS.

And first, under this division, we will glance at their condition previous to the advent of civilization and Christianity.

The distinction between the chiefs and common people was very wide and marked. While by tradition they had but one common origin, the blood of the chiefs, wherever traced, was regarded with great respect, and when pure, was looked upon with veneration and awe. Physically, the chiefs, both male and female, were much larger than the common people, some of them attaining to an enormous bulk. This was probably owing to their living in luxurious idleness for successive generations, and feeding from the fat of the land. As has been previously stated, the chiefs were regarded as the only proprietors of the soil. But not only did they own the soil, but the people who cultivated it: not only all the fish in the sea, but the fishermen also, with their canoes and implements. Not only everything animate—that walked the earth, swam in the water, or flew in the air—was the chief's, but all things inanimate, as well. In fact the common people were supposed to own nothing—the

chiefs everything. Says Dibble, in this connection, "All the shrewd inventions and studied precautions ever employed in any nation, by a jealous aristocracy, never succeeded more effectually in securing an august respect and an unquestioned submission."

Taxes were numerous and oppressive. The lower classes—the farmers and fishermen—paid to their immediate superiors, these again to those next above them, until the contributions reached the King. Thus, as may be supposed, the poor producers were thoroughly fleeced. Besides these regular drafts on the common people, whenever the King made a journey, (usually accompanied by a large train of followers, sometimes numbering a thousand,) the people of the district through which he passed were obliged to support him, and if a sufficiency of food was not voluntarily brought, it was taken. The people were liable to be called on at any moment to labor for the chiefs, and the labor was of every description and to any amount. After the visits of foreign ships, and the demand had arisen for sandal-wood as an article of commerce, the people were heavily burdened by the requirements of the chiefs to cut this wood in the mountains. Such was the greed of the chiefs that it is estimated that up to 1843, upwards of one hundred thousand piculs (of 133 1-3 lbs.) were exported from these islands to China, amounting in value to a million of dollars. If a common *kanaka* sold anything to a ship, one-half of whatever he received went to the King. And in the same manner, each chief again taxed his own particular vassals, extortionately and mercifully. "No valuable article," says the historian before quoted, "was considered safe in the hands of the lower classes, for if not directly plundered, some form of taxation would be devised or some mode of suffering invented till it was obtained. Hence none of the lower orders dared to live in a large house, cook a large hog, fish with a large net, or appear abroad well-dressed."

The ancient system of *tabus*, was also very oppressive. There were unnumbered restrictions and prohibitions, imposed by the chiefs for their own convenience or for the gratification of a whim. By this policy, they threw around their persons a kind of sacredness, and impressed upon the minds of the people a feeling of awe. If the shadow of a man—a common man—fell upon a chief, the punishment was death; if he entered the chief's enclosure unbidden, it was death; if, instead of prostrating himself, he remained standing when the King's bathing water, his *tapa* or his *maro* were carried by, it was death; if he stood when the King's name was mentioned in song, it was death; if he walked in the shadow of the chief's house with a wreath on his head, or merely wet with water, or wearing a mantle, it was death. Life and death were in the hands of the King and the chiefs, and whatever they ordained, whether for good or evil, that was the destiny of the serfs. The chiefs and the priests were intimately combined, and together ruled the people, the rites and ceremonies of the idolatrous system being constantly made use of to terrify and keep them in subjection. The King was at the head of the superstitions of the people, the priests were his, the temples were his. Kamehameha I. was shrewd enough to use all the machinery of the idolatrous system to effect his own purposes. If human victims were needed for the altars, the King's enemies, or those against whom he or his favorites had any grudge for real or fancied disrespect, or for having broken any of the numerous *tabus*,—from these were selected the persons to be sacrificed. When a *heiau* or temple was to be built, the people carried the heavy stones on their shoulders and laid up the walls; they brought timber from the mountains and set up the posts; they provided the thatch and put it on; they brought hogs and fruits for the feast; and then, from among their number were selected some to be sacrificed on the altars of the temple which they had completed, in order to consecrate or render it *tabu* for the service of the god.



Besides the tabu imposed by the chiefs, there were others, emanating directly from the priests. Thus, if any one was found in a canoe on a tabu day; if he made a noise while prayers were being said; if he was in any way irreligious in the opinion of the priests; if he was found enjoying the company of his family on a tabu day; if a woman ate pork, coconuts, bananas, and certain kinds of fish; death was the penalty for all these.

When two persons lived together as man and wife, they must not eat together. The man must build a separate eating house for himself, another for his wife, another for his god, another for a dormitory, and a shed for beating tapa. The cooking and preparing food for the man must be separate from that for the wife, and if they were found eating together, death was the penalty.

Their mythology was a confused mass of traditions. Besides four principal deities, whom they addressed as Ku, Lono, Kane, and Kanaloa, they had an indefinite number of inferior gods. They denied that they worshipped the images of wood and stone, but considered that after certain ceremonies performed, the images became the repositories of the prayers offered to the gods above, or in the clouds. In regard to the soul, they supposed that after death, it lingered for some time about the deceased body, haunting dark and lonely places, whence it issued occasionally to worry and annoy its enemies. It eventually went to the abode of Wakea, the traditional progenitor of the Hawaiian people, and if it had been an observer of the religious rites and ceremonies, it was allowed to remain there in comfort and pleasure. But if the soul had been irreligious, it was turned away from paradise, and forced to take a desperate leap from a precipice into a place of misery called Milu.

Besides the priests, (whose office was hereditary,) there was a class of persons who practiced sorcery by conjuration, and prayers to the gods for the purpose of procuring the death of those whom it was required to remove. And in fact, they so worked upon the imagination and fears of the person thus made the object of their incantations, as almost invariably to bring about his death. Even at the present day, with all the enlightenment of christianity which has been brought to bear upon this people, there are yet to be found among them, in some remote localities, traces of a belief in this superstition.

Poisoning was much resorted to, as an easy and expeditious mode of getting rid of an enemy. They had their poison gods. Here is a tradition now extant, of the way in which one of these poison gods was discovered:

"A man on Molokai by the name of Kaneokama, had a dream. He dreamed that a tree of the mountain, entirely new in its appearance, came to meet him. The tree admonished him to bring offerings and sacrifices, and to worship it as a god, then to cut it down and to make of it an idol; and that the idol should have the power of procuring the death of whomsoever he chose.

"In accordance with his dream, the man proceeded to the mountain, and found a peculiar tree, corresponding in appearance to that he had seen in his dream. He cut it down, took a piece of it and made an idol. He found, from experiment, that by scraping off a small portion of it, and concealing the dust in the food of an enemy, he could at once cause his death. The idol immediately became celebrated on account of its power, and chiefs and people came from the most distant islands to obtain a piece of the tree, until the whole of it, even to its twigs and roots, was carried away."

This tree, the only one of the-kind ever known on the islands, was undoubtedly a very virulent poison, and the chiefs used it to effect their purposes by removing all persons that were obnoxious to them, high or low. At the abolition of idolatry under Liholho, Kaahumanu caused all these poison gods to be carefully collected together at Kailua and burned.

Besides the sorcerers, who prayed people to death, were prophets, or soothsayers, denominated *Kilo*, who predicted future events, from dreams, the appearance of the heavens, crowing of cocks, or barking of dogs.

The most fearful of all their deities was Pele, the goddess of Kilauea, where, amid the smoke and flame and thundering of the volcano, she had her abode, with her attendant spirits. Whenever an eruption was threatened, vast numbers of hogs and other provisions were thrown into the crater to propitiate the goddess, and no traveller dared to venture near her haunts without bringing a present.

When Cook first visited these islands he took some pains to ascertain from the natives whether cannibalism had ever been practiced among them. They invariably denied that it ever had, at the same time expressing the utmost disgust and horror at the very idea. But they had a tradition, that a long time ago, there had lived on Oahu a chief who was a cannibal. The tradition, as preserved by a missionary residing near the spot where the chief once lived, we copy here :

"Halemano, eight or ten miles east of Waialua is the place where Kalo Alkanaka, a cannibal chief, once lived. This little spot nearly resembles an ox-bow in shape, and lies between two deep ravines; the only access to it from the sea being through a narrow isthmus of only a few yards in width. On this little ox-bow of one or two hundred acres is the site of a heathen temple of oblong shape, about 200 feet by 60, sufficiently large to seat 3,500 people in the native way, and leave a small space unoccupied.

"Near this is the site of a house said to have been occupied by the chief,—dimensions 60 feet by 40. Between the house and the temple, a little to the west is a large excavation in the earth, sufficient to admit an ox to be roasted whole; this is pointed out as the oven in which men were formerly roasted for the feasts of the chief.

"Still further to the west, and distant from the temple about 12 or 15 rods is a large flat stone, with a smooth surface, nearly an octagonal shape, six feet perhaps in diameter, and of one or two tons weight. On this stone it is said the roasted victims of this cannibal chief were dissected and eaten. The stone goes by the name of Kalo's *ipukai* or meat platter. Natives say that pieces of this stone broken off and exposed to the action of the fire, have frequently developed an oily substance which they suppose arises from its having been saturated with the fat of victims. The experiment however which we made, did not satisfy us that such would likely to take place at this late period.

"Kalo is reported as having been a chief over about three thousand people, all of whom lived within a few miles of the heiau or temple,—where he was accustomed occasionally to feast on the dead body of some enemy, intruder, or stranger who might be despatched for the occasion.

"Kaanokeewe, his servant or under chief lived at a place called Kanewai; where there is a very narrow pass between two ravines, and very abrupt on both sides. On this neck of land Kaanokeewe built his house, reaching from bank to bank; so that all who might go to the mountains for timber in that direction must go through his house; travellers also from the north side of the island frequently passed that way.

"All of these he was in the habit of questioning as to the object of their several journeys; and if by any artifice he could implicate them in deception real or fancied, he regarded them as lawful prey, took their lives, and carried them with haste to Kalo to be devoured.

"Kaanokeewe is reported as having been very athletic, ready to give battle to any man, and sure to conquer in single combat. So that the victims procured by him for his master were numerous. Natives say many forties in number. Kaanokeewe destroyed all his own brethren and those of his wife, except one, who escaped

from him and went to Kauai. On Kauai he learned the art of managing a contest in single combat, and with his newly acquired skill returned to Oahu. No sooner had he arrived than he heard that his sister, Kaholekua, wife of Kaanokeewe had been killed by her husband. On this intelligence he made haste to the spot, found his sister not dead but severely injured. He then attacked Kaanokeewe with all his skill, and in the encounter both of them went off the precipice together; and in that fall Kaanokeewe's head was caught between two trees, and, grappled as he was with his antagonist, his neck was broken short off. With the death of this procurer of victims, the cannibalism of the chief Kalo ended, as he had no one to procure him victims. From that time this horrid custom ceased."

The ancient Hawaiians were extremely licentious. Marriage, as known among Christian nations, had of course no existence here. A man had many wives, and a woman had many husbands. The ties of consanguinity were but little regarded, and among the chiefs the connection of brother with sister and parent with child, was quite common. For men to interchange wives, and wives to interchange their husbands, was a common act of friendship, and those who would not do this were regarded as unsocial and churlish. For a man or woman to refuse a solicitation for sexual intercourse, was considered extremely mean and niggardly, but to comply was to be generous, liberal and social.

Infanticide prevailed to a fearful extent. It was estimated by those foreigners who first settled among the people, that at least two-thirds of all the children born perished by the hands of their parents. And if a father or mother became aged or infirm, it was commonly the practice for the children to cast them down from some precipice, or to bury them alive, in order to rid themselves of the burden. The sick were frequently abandoned by their families to die, without care or attendance, or what was equally as bad, turned over to the tender mercies of the pretended physicians, who steamed and drugged them to death, amidst superstitious mummeries and incantations.

When a high chief died, a perfect saturnalia of licentiousness and crime immediately followed. The most unbounded license prevailed. All law and restraints were cast aside, and the whole people appeared more like demons than human beings. Every vice and crime was allowed. Property was destroyed, houses were fired, and old feuds revived and revenged. Gambling, theft and murder were as open as the day; clothing was cast aside as a useless incumbrance; drunkenness and promiscuous prostitution prevailed throughout the land; no women, excepting the widows of the deceased, being exempt from the grossest violation. There was no passion, however lewd, or desire, however wicked, but could be gratified with impunity, during the continuance of this period, which, happily, from its own violence, soon spent itself. No other nation was ever witness to a custom which so entirely threw off all moral and legal restraints, and incited the evil passions of man to unresisted riot and wanton debauchery.\*

The Hawaiians had numerous games for amusement, which have long since fallen into disuse, their practice having been discouraged by the missionaries, as conducive to idleness and vice. Boxing, (*mokomoko*), was a favorite national game. *Hohua*, sliding down steep hills on a flat board; *heenuhu*, riding on surf-boards; *pahu*, throwing darts at a mark along a level floor; *ulu-maika*, something like bowls; *konane*, a game of drafts played with colored stones; *puhenehene*, secreting a stone; *hakookoo*, wrestling; *loulou*, a trial of strength by hooking the fingers; *honuhonu*, swimming with the hands only, the feet being fast interlocked; *una*, a trial of strength with the

\*Jarves, 2d Ed., p. 73.

arms; *lelekaewa*, leaping from precipices into the sea; *lelekoali*, rope-swinging; *kula-kulai*, wrestling in the sea; all these were favorite sports. There were other games of an impure nature, such as the *une*, *kilu* and *papuhene*, which were practiced only at night.

The dances, or *hulas*, were of various characters, and mostly performed by females who were regularly trained to the profession, and were kept in the trains of the chiefs. They kept excellent time to the rude music of drums made of calabashes, and interspersed the dance with songs and chants, relating to the achievements of the chiefs or in honor of the gods. The dancers were decorated with wreaths of red and yellow feathers, and garlands of flowers. Their motions were sometimes brisk, at others slow and graceful, but frequently lascivious in the extreme. At the present day the genuine ancient hula is but seldom practiced, public opinion and legislative enactments having caused it to fall into disuetude.

Their weapons for warfare were few and simple. They consisted of spears, daggers and clubs, made of very tough and hard wood, highly polished. They used slings, also, manufactured from human hair, or the fibres of the coconut tree, and with these they threw small smooth stones with great force and precision.

The *Mamo*, (the name is taken from that of a bird,) or feather war-cloak of Kamehameha I., occupied nine generations of kings in the fabrication. Each bird furnishes but two feathers of bright yellow, one under each wing, so that an immense number of birds were required to be caught to furnish the materials for this magnificent mantle, four feet long with eleven and a half feet spread at the bottom. The labor expended in procuring the feathers, the birds being found only in the most mountainous parts of the islands—and the time, patience and skill required for the manufacture of this "golden mantle," would make its nominal value equal to that of some of the most costly gems in the crowns of Europe.

In agriculture and mechanical arts, the Hawaiians evinced considerable ingenuity and skill, as much indeed as the quality of their tools would allow. With implements of stone, shell or bone, they felled large trees and fashioned handsome canoes, some as much as sixty feet in length. With these tools they built neat houses; carved wood and stone with great ingenuity, and manufactured all that was needed for domestic purposes. They were skillful agriculturists, in their way, and expert fishermen. In short, their natural faculties and the skill displayed in supplying their few and simple wants were such as to excite admiration, and proved the possession of mechanical abilities which since, in contact with the arts of civilized life, have been greatly developed.

They had a superficial knowledge of astronomy. They had names for five of the planets, and at sea—for they frequently ventured out of sight of land in their canoes—they directed their course at night by these stars. The year was divided into two seasons, of six months each, the *Kau*, summer, and the *Hooilo*, winter. The summer months were, *Ikiki*, (May,) *Kaona*, *Hinaialele*, *Kanahoemua*, *Kanahochope*, and *Ikuu*, (October); those of the winter, *Welchu*, (November,) *Makalii*, *Kalo*, *Kaulua*, *Nana*, and *Welo*, (April).

In the preceding paragraphs, we have endeavored to give an outline sketch of the government, religion, manners and customs of the Hawaiians, as they existed previous to the advent of civilization and christianity. And in concluding this section of our subject, we will give a description of the character of the ancient Hawaiians as summed up by Jarves:

"From childhood, no natural affections were inculcated. Existence was due rather to accident than design. Spared by a parent's hand, a boy lived only to become the victim of a priest, an offering to a blood-loving deity, or to experience a

living death from preternatural fears :—a slave, not only to his own superstitions, but to the terrors and caprices of his chief. Life, limb, or property, were not his to know. Bitter, grinding tyranny was his lot. No mother's hand soothed the pains of youth, or father's guided in the pursuits of manhood. No social circle warmed his heart by its kindly affections. No moral teachings enkindled a love of truth. No revelation cheered his earthly course, and brightened future hopes. All was darkness. Theft, lying, drunkenness, riots, revelling, treachery, revenge, incest, lewdness, infanticide, murder : these were his earliest and latest teachings. Among them was his life passed. Their commonness excited no surprise. Guilt was only measured by success or failure. Justice was but retaliation, and the law itself arrayed each man's hand against his brother. Games and amusements were but means of gambling and sensual excitement. An individual selfishness which sought present gratification, momentary pleasure, or lasting results, regardless of unholy measures or instruments, was the all-predominating passion. Their most attractive quality—it cannot be called a virtue—was a kind of easy, listless, goodnature, never to be depended on when their interests were aroused. Instances of a better disposition were sometimes displayed, and occasional glances of humanity, among which may be mentioned friendship, and a hospitality common to all rude nations where the distinctions of property are but slightly understood, enlivened their dark characters ; but sufficient only to redeem their title to humanity, and not make us altogether “blush and hide our heads” to own ourselves fellow-men. Individuals there were, who rose above this degradation, and their lives served to render more prominent the vices of the remainder. The French explorer, La Perouse, though fresh from the Rousseau school of the innocence of savage life, thus expressed his opinion : ‘The most daring rascals of Europe are less hypocritical than these natives. All their caresses were false. Their physiognomy does not express a single sentiment of truth. The object most to be suspected is he who has just received a present, or who appears to be the most earnest in rendering a thousand little services.’

“Their joys and griefs were equally ephemeral ; tears of sorrow could follow in quick succession peals of laughter, and both give way to an almost immovable apathy ; a natural consequence with those whose moral and intellectual world is almost a vacuum, and whose wants and passions are altogether physical. Such happiness as sin, misery and the most complete moral degradation allows, was indeed theirs. So dark were their conceptions of one of the most pleasurable emotions of the heart,—gratitude—that there was found in their language no word to express the sentiment. While it abounded in terms expressive of every shade of vice and crime, it was destitute of those calculated to convey ideas of virtue or rectitude.”

Look on that picture, and then on this. Forty-nine years ago, the 30th of March last, the first missionaries arrived at Hawaii, and found the people in the debased and utterly heathenish condition above described. Through years of patient toil, untiring kindness and forbearance under injuries, the missionaries gradually gained the respect and good will of the people, and their influence became great with the chiefs. Whether that influence was always and in every instance used to the extent and with the discretion that it might have been, has been questioned by some, and in earlier years and for a long time after their arrival here they were bitterly opposed, and their motives maligned by some resident foreigners and by transient visitors. Whether the missionaries adopted the best and wisest course to christianize and civilize this nation, it is not our province to discuss ; the simple fact is ours to record, that the moral, social and political condition of the people in 1860, is as light to darkness, when compared with what they were in 1810 ; and further that this advanced stage at

which they have arrived in civilization, religion and learning, is due in a paramount degree, to the influence and exertions of the American missionaries. This is but the simple truth, and it is felt and acknowledged by the people themselves.

Meantime, the commerce of civilized countries attracted to these shores, bringing in its train the mechanical arts and developing the agricultural resources of the country, has done a great work in arousing the latent energies of the race, and where formerly, yielding to the seductive influences of the climate and the ease with which a subsistence could be obtained, they spent their time in idleness, they have now learned to look with contempt upon a man who lives without work of some kind, and have even adopted the English word *loafer* into their language, applying it to "an idle man—a vagrant who seeks his living by sponging or expedients." Among them are to be found good masons, carpenters, painters, printers, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, and other artisans. Their skill in land-surveying, engraving, and the different branches of mathematics, is remarkable. They are apt as domestics, good farm hands, expert and good natured as seamen, and in all the departments of service generally faithful in proportion to their knowledge and recompense. In many of the various departments of business, by their cheapness of living, and advantages derived from nationality, they are enabled to compete successfully with the foreigners. The aggregate wealth of the people is on the increase. Where once they were naked savages, all are now decently clothed in the fabrics of Europe and America. In the matter of houses, in the towns, especially, grass huts are the exception, wooden buildings the rule, and instead of sitting on the bare mats as formerly, the native's domicile is now neatly and often handsomely furnished with the conveniences and comforts of civilized life. In the matter of diet, too,—conceded by physiologists to have an important bearing on the intellectual as well as the physical powers—the Hawaiians have undergone a great change. Formerly, they subsisted almost entirely on two articles—fish and poi—and frequently minus the fish. Now, however, beef is more plentiful and cheaper than fish, and is largely consumed. And a Hawaiian laborer of the present day is extremely partial to his loaf of bread and bowl of tea or coffee before beginning work in the morning. Though, as a nation, they are still characteristically volatile, excitable and imprudent, yet they have learned the value of money sufficiently well to be saving, and many a native whose appearance would lead one to suppose that he possessed nothing more than the shirt and pants that he stood in, could, on occasion, bring forth from his hiding place a stocking well filled with dollars.

Living under equal and just laws, faithfully executed,—lightly taxed for the support of his government, in the conduct of the affairs of which he has a voice through his representatives,—religion and the advantages of education untrammelled and free to all,—and the avenues to wealth and position open before him,—the Hawaiian of to-day, remembering what his ancestors were fifty years ago, may well consider that his lines are cast in pleasant places.

In this connection, we may quote a few words from Jarves, p. 359, 3d ed.:

"It is no injustice to the foreign traders to attribute this general prosperity mainly to missionary efforts. By them, the islands have been made desirable residences for a better and more refined class of whites; these have been instrumental of much good, and even of counteracting the somewhat too rigid and exclusive tendencies of the mission. But they came for pecuniary gain, and the good resulting from their intercourse was incidental. The whole undivided counsels and exertions of the mission have been applied to the spread of Christianity and civilization. How far they have been successful, let the result answer."

With the increasing prosperity of the people, a slow but gradual intermingling of

the Caucasian and Hawaiian races has taken place, and a large class of half-castes has grown up, and is steadily and rapidly increasing in numbers. While native-born Hawaiians, they are more or less educated in the English language. They must, ere long, become a power to be felt and acknowledged in the land. By the last census taken in 1866, this class numbered 1,640 in all the islands. The time is not far distant, in the natural course of things, when these descendants of foreign fathers and Hawaiian mothers will outnumber the pure natives, and a new nation will arise, in which the differences of color, language and influences now prevailing but gradually disappearing will harmonize, the English language predominate, and the benevolent intentions of Providence, unfrustrated by man, be shown in a moral, prosperous and powerful community. "It is, (says Jarves,) "as unwise as useless to attempt to preserve the entire nationality of the Polynesian race. It would be but a blind adherence to sentiment, which has nothing beside sympathy with the past to recommend it. The past, to them, was full of error and trouble; the future can be of wisdom and happiness. For their perpetuity, the virtues, language and knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon race must be adopted."

#### POPULATION, AND ITS DECREASE.

In 1773, Cook very vaguely estimated the population of the islands at 400,000. He was undoubtedly misled. The figures that would have been nearer the truth, are 300,000. The last official census, that of 1866, gives the total population at 62,959, a decrease, in eighty-seven years, of 238,000! The causes of this terrible melting away of the nation, have been various. First were the bloody and unsparring wars of the conquest by Kamehameha I.; then, in succession, the pestilence of 1804, of which some of the survivors give a description that will equal in vividness and horror that of the great plague in London—three hundred corpses are said to have been carried out from Waikiki alone in one day; the long, terrible and unchecked ravages of drunkenness and syphilis, both introduced by foreigners; the partial and irregular adoption of foreign clothing, increasing colds and fevers, and aggravating a previous disposition to disease, and frequently resulting in death; the prevalence of the influenza, whooping cough, and the measles in 1849 and 1850, whereby the native population was decimated; the great epidemic of the small-pox in 1853, which took off, it is estimated, fully 8,000; all these, besides the ordinary causes of mortality, the Hawaiian nation has had to meet.

In 1823, the population was estimated at 142,000, or one-half less in forty-two years. In 1832, a census was taken, which gave the numbers 130,313, or 11,737 less in nine years; in 1836, another census gave 108,579, or 21,737 less in four years. In 1850, a census was taken which gave 84,165, or 24,414 less in fourteen years. In 1853, the census gave 73,137, or 11,028 in less than three years, the last of which was the small-pox year. In 1860, the census gave the total population as 69,700, or less 3,537 in seven years. And in 1866 it gave 62,959, or less 6,741 in six years. In the foregoing enumeration of the population for 1860 and 1867, foreigners are included. In 1860 there were 2,716 foreigners on the islands; the census of 1866 gave the number at 4,194, an increase of foreigners in six years of 1,478. During that time the actual decrease of the natives was 8,219, deducting from which number, 1,478 the increase of foreigners, gives the total decrease of population 6,741, as above stated. The number of half-castes,—children of foreign fathers and Hawaiian mothers,—is stated in the census of 1866 at 1,640. It is thought, however, that this is considerably below the true figure. The sexes are nearly equal, there being six more females than males.

The males outnumber the females, by 5,831. The married females outnumber the

married males by 885, and the unmarried males are in excess of the unmarried females, 5,484, there being in this category 13,094 of the latter against 18,578 of the former. Of children under fifteen, the census gives 16,678, the males being again in excess to the number of 864. The number of freeholders is set down at 7,154; professionalists, 512; agriculturists, 8,258; mechanics, 1,146; laborers, 5,025. The total number of beef cattle on the islands in 1866, is put down at 59,913; number of goats, 56,980; sheep, 100,625. Horses were not enumerated at the last census, but by the assessment of 1861, the number taxable was put down at 20,402—probably one-third less than the actual number.

Previous to the year 1852, there were but few Chinese on the islands, and they were of the better class, mostly merchants and shop-keepers. Since that period, however, the business of importing Chinese coolies as laborers and house servants has been carried on to some extent. According to the census of 1866, there were then 1,090 male and 110 female Chinese on the islands, or 1,200 in all. By a report made in 1869, by a Chinaman, who is a convert to Christianity, and who professes to have conversed with every one of his countrymen on the islands, there was 1,201 males, 76 females, and 40 children, or a total of 1,317: there was 121 married to Hawaiian women, and of the half Chinese there were 167.

It is believed, by those best qualified to judge, that during a few years past, the mortality among the people has been greatly stayed, and that the decrease, though still going on, is much less than in former years. If this shall prove to be the case, it will be due in no small degree to the operations of that noble institution, the Queen's Hospital, where many who if uncared for would have gone to the grave, have been restored to health. And moreover the natives are fast becoming faithless of the pretensions of their *kahunas*, and are now very generally glad to avail themselves of the services of foreign physicians, whenever there are any at hand.

The causes that are still operating towards the ultimate extinction of this people, the returns showing year after year an excessive proportion of deaths, are patent enough. We quote a few passages from a letter addressed by the present Minister of the Interior, Dr. F. W. Hutchison, to the late R. C. Wyllie, in 1862.

"As to the excessive proportion of deaths to the numbers of the people—venereal diseases are the chief, [causes] and especially the syphilitic poison, the great body of the people being contaminated with it, either by direct contagion or hereditary. It meets the physician everywhere; he cannot walk the streets of the town or move about the country without seeing it in its most loathsome forms. Let him enter the native cottages, and he will frequently find its victims awaiting death to relieve them from its tortures. He sees it in the new-born child; he finds children of all ages suffering from it, in many cases in its primary forms. Go where he will, the medical eye detects it; and if death is not produced by it directly, the constitutions of many are so enfeebled that they succumb to the first attack of sickness; and in fact its ravages are so universal as of itself to account for the decimation of the people.

"Another cause of this decadence is, that a very large proportion of the children that are born die within a few months; the mothers—especially the younger ones—are often unwilling to look after them. They feel an infant to be a burden, it prevents them from travelling about, interferes with their pleasures; consequently it is handed over to the care of the grandmother or other relatives; it is deprived of its proper nourishment, or gets it at uncertain times; it is fed on cow's milk, poi, sweet potato or other improper food. The result is the child is puny, even if born with a healthy constitution, dies of marasmus, or an attack of diarrhoea or other disease comes on, which soon carries it to the grave. Should the mother suckle it, or wish to do so, in



a majority of instances the milk is unwholesome or scanty—often suppressed altogether. But with the best milk in the world, on the part of some parents, should the child be attacked with any of the diseases to which early life is so liable, it dies from very slight causes, owing to the want of proper nursing, of which the natives are quite ignorant, and want of proper nourishment, which, perhaps, the friends are unable or unwilling to purchase, and which, if obtained, they do not know how to prepare.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I may as well refer here to the crime of feticide, which I believe to be prevalent even with the married. Natives have described to me the mode of proceeding, and have mentioned women who have practiced it, time after time. From the dangerous character of the operation, it must often result in the death of the mother, as well as the destruction of the future man.

"Why is it that so few children are born amongst the native population? This is the important subject. The causes should be thoroughly investigated. Are they avoidable? I believe so, and if measures can be devised to obviate them; there yet may be hopes for the preservation of the native race. I conceive the principal ones to be:

"The very early period of life at which sexual intercourse commences in both sexes. It would appear incredible were I to state the age beyond which I believe very few girls remain virgins. I need not explain to you, a physiologist, that sterility must be the inevitable result. The evil is doubtless greatest with the females, but the virility of the male must also be impaired.

"The practice of polyandria amongst the females, especially the younger ones, is almost universal, and in itself would be sufficient to prevent conception, but combined with the last mentioned causes, the evil is immensely increased.

"The riding on horseback is another most formidable cause; should conception take place, the practice almost inevitably causes the premature expulsion of the fœtus in the early months. The women know well its effects, and it is doubtless resorted to systematically in many cases. I have previously mentioned that young married couples do not wish for children. They will tell you so. Put the question to a healthy pair why they have no children, and they will reply: We do not wish for them. If we had them we must stay at home; now we can go wherever we please and enjoy ourselves.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I might state other causes, but I forbear. It will be sufficient for me to say, that if a woman brings an infant into the world, there are plenty of her own sex able and willing to instruct her in the best means to avoid such a misfortune for the future.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I consider the above to be the principal reasons of the rapid decrease of the native population, and it is my firm conviction that the decrease will become greater within the next few years. The evils are increasing daily. Numbers of old people and persons of adult age must necessarily be removed shortly in the course of nature. Disease of all kinds is doing its deadly work, and there are few growing up to fill the gap. The people are thoroughly demoralized. (I use the last word in its widest signification.) Villages containing a number of families have not a child born to them, or if one or two should see the light, death seizes them within a few months, I repeatedly found this to be the case when engaged in my vaccinating duties. Settlements are vanishing in all directions; others reduced to one or two houses. The destruction of cottages is universal throughout the country: you may ride for miles

and hardly meet a human being. No new villages appear to show that the people are merely migrating; doubtless a number of those who disappear from the country parts find their way to Honolulu or other seaports, and this is the reason I believe that you who live there fail to realize the true condition of things in the rural districts. You see the people around you keeping up their numbers, and you do not know that they are recruited at the expense of the remoter districts, the head devouring the extremities.

"Should it be determined to attempt a remedy for the evils with which this unfortunate country is afflicted, it should be done at once—there is no time to lose; half measures will be useless. The cant cry of remedying them gradually by education must necessarily be a failure, as before the heaven can work, the nation will have disappeared from the earth."

The foregoing paragraphs from Dr. Hutchison's pen, are words of truth and soberness, and coming from one so thoroughly well informed, from actual personal observation, are well worthy of consideration in reviewing the causes of the wasting away of the Hawaiian nation.

#### COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Previous to the discovery of gold in California in 1848, the commerce of the islands was very inconsiderable, the exports being mostly in the shape of supplies furnished to whalers—of which there were at some seasons as many as two hundred at anchor in Honolulu harbor, and half as many at Lahaina—and to occasional vessels of war. But the rapid settlement of California which followed upon the gold discovery, very speedily had the effect to stimulate agricultural pursuits in these islands. In 1848, the imports were \$605,618.73, and the exports \$518,870.40. In 1851, the imports had reached the sum of \$1,823,821.68, and the exports \$691,931.49. In 1859, the imports and exports had slightly receded from these figures. During that year 549 whalers and 139 merchant vessels visited the ports of the islands. The product of sugar was 1,826,620 lbs; coffee, 82,528 lbs. In 1862, the imports and exports had fallen off, being reported at \$998,289.67 as the value of the former, and \$576,541.87 that of the latter. Of sugar there was exported during 1862, 3,005,603 lbs; paddy and rice, 921,707 lbs; duty received on spirits consumed, \$23,989.41.

Coming down to the year 1868, we have a very elaborate table of Custom House statistics for the year 1868, prepared by W. F. Allen, Esq., Collector-General. We compile the principal items.

The total value of imports during the year was \$1,800,046.18. Value of domestic exports, port of Honolulu, \$1,450,269.26; foreign goods exported, \$447,946.37—total exports, \$1,898,215.63.

The export of sugar for 1868, amounted to 18,312,926 lbs; molasses, 492,839 galls.; paddy, 862,954 lbs; rice, 40,450 lbs; coffee, 78,373 lbs; salt, 540 tons; fungus, 76,781 lbs; wool, 258,914 lbs; pulu, 342,882 lbs.

Under the head of Dry and Fancy Goods, the islands imported in 1868, to the amount of \$361,931.50; clothing, hats, boots and shoes, \$216,633.09; hardware, agricultural implements, etc., \$104,359.78; lumber, \$51,868.29.

As compared with the published exhibits of 1867, those of 1868 are very satisfactory, showing an increase of \$96,147.24 in domestic exports; of \$92,406.52 in foreign exports, and a total increase of exports of \$218,553.76. At the same time a decrease of imports is shown of \$35,762.45 from the previous year's exhibit.

The number of merchant vessels at the ports of the islands in 1868, was 113, of which 66 were American, 22 Hawaiian, 16 British, 3 Tahitian, 2 Italian, 1 Russian, 1 Prussian, 1 French, 1 Swedish.

Number of whaling vessels during the same year—143 American, 6 Hawaiian, 2 North German, 2 Tahitian.

The annual transhipment of oil and bone from whalers to merchant vessels to be sent East on freight, is no small item in the business of the port of Honolulu. There was thus transhipped in 1868, to the United States, 104,930 galls sperm, 733,805 galls whale, and 497,884 lbs bone. To Germany, 1,858 galls sperm, 41,108 galls whale, and 99,259 lbs bone.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTY IMPORTED AT HONOLULU, FROM		VALUE OF GOODS INCLUDING SPIRITS, BONDED FROM	
United States Pacific side . . .	\$763,922 02	United States Pacific side . . .	\$112,586 42
United States Atlantic side . . .	120,797 28	United States Atlantic side . . .	136,462 99
North German Confederation . . .	188,412 30	North German Confederation . . .	26,294 53
Great Britain . . . . .	76,576 08	Great Britain . . . . .	26,368 82
British Columbia . . . . .	28,283 26	British Columbia . . . . .	8,559 79
Sea by Whalers . . . . .	2,732 35	Sea by Whalers . . . . .	252,294 77
Islands of the Pacific . . . . .	1,922 90	Islands of the Pacific . . . . .	23,530 59
Russian Possessions . . . . .	2,713 50	Russian Possessions . . . . .	14,957 73
Hong Kong . . . . .	7,633 88	Hong Kong . . . . .	8,261 93
Japan . . . . .	2,180 87	Japan . . . . .	3,007 00
Manila . . . . .	2,012 94	Manila . . . . .	3,307 05
Tahiti . . . . .	1,123 71		
	\$1,197,410 84		\$615,411 62

For a small community, in the article of spirits the islands consume largely. During the year 1868, there was taken out of bond for consumption, the following quantities: 484 gallons rum, 5,060 gin, 5,034 brandy, 3,104 whisky, 549 alcohol, 967 sherry, 452 port, 39 cordials, 341 "sundries;" paying a duty of \$45,837.40.

The Customs receipts for the year foot up the sum of \$210,076.30, being \$10,523.61 less than the receipts of 1867. Included in these receipts is the sum of \$1,174 passengers' tax, imposed under Section 1, of Chapter 69 of the Penal Code, which reads as follows:

"Any passenger arriving from a foreign port at any of the ports of this kingdom, shall be subject to a tax of two dollars for the support of hospitals for the benefit of sick and disabled Hawaiian seamen, which shall be paid to the several Collectors of Customs before any permit is issued to such passenger in accordance with existing laws, or the provisions of the Civil Code hereafter to go into effect."

The number of passengers arriving at the islands during 1868, was 839, of whom 518 were from San Francisco. The number of departures during the same period was 676, of which 547 were for San Francisco. The excess of arrivals over departures for the year was 163.

The number of national vessels at Honolulu during 1868, was seven—one French, one Japanese, three American, and two British.

The number of vessels, merchant, whaling and coasting, registered under the Hawaiian flag, is considerable, and steadily increasing. By the Collector-General's report for 1868, we find that there are sixty, as follows: 17 merchant vessels, of 5,500 tons; 9 whaling vessels, of 2,570 tons; and 37 coasting vessels, of 1,654 tons, representing a total of 9,733 tons. In 1860, the number of vessels under the Hawaiian flag was 49, with a total tonnage of 5,030.

We have been thus somewhat particular in giving the commercial statistics of the islands, in order to afford our readers, in a condensed form for reference, a general idea of the business carried on here.

#### FAILURE OF WALKER, ALLEN & CO.

The failure of the mercantile firm of Walker, Allen & Co., of Honolulu, which occurred on the 10th of January, 1867, from the magnitude of their liabilities and their

intimate business relations with the sugar growing interests of the islands, was an event of such importance as to warrant a notice of it in this sketch of Hawaiian History. The firm were agents for a number of the most flourishing sugar plantations of the islands, for the uses of which they had from time to time advanced considerable sums of cash, and transacted all business connected with the sale of the produce and the purchase of supplies to carry on the business. The circumstances connected with and which led to the financial embarrassment of the firm, have nothing to do with the simple statement of the fact that the firm failed for an amount approximating to \$700,000. The consequences were that several of the plantations changed hands, and for a time a damp was cast upon the sugar growing interest. The affairs of the firm were finally settled by their paying 24 2-5 per cent. on the amount of \$407,000 of liabilities.

#### THE KAONA REBELLION.

In 1868, a native named Kaona, who had become half crazed on religious subjects, set up for a preacher in the district of Kona, Hawaii. He claimed to be a prophet, directly inspired by the Almighty. Having been well educated for a Hawaiian, and possessing the gift of eloquence in a high degree, he soon drew after him crowds of the credulous and excitable natives. After a time, some of his actions, unusually eccentric, caused his committal to the insane asylum, where he remained very quietly for some months until he was discharged by the Court, on a certificate of sanity from the physician. Returning to Kona, he commenced preaching again, and with his followers, numbering a hundred or more, "squatted" on a tract of land leased by a foreigner. An attempt was made by the Sheriff of the District, Mr. Richard B. Neville, armed with a writ from a magistrate, and accompanied by a posse of constables and others, to eject Kaona and his adherents as trespassers. They resisted with force the reading of the writ, and Neville was hit in the temple and knocked off his horse by a stone, when his party retreated, leaving the Sheriff in the hands of the insurgents. He died during the day from the wounds he had received. The next day, a party of foreigners and natives proceeded to the neighborhood of Kaona's camp, and demanded the body of Neville. This was refused, and on threatening, demonstrations being made by Kaona's party, the attempt was given up. In the melee, a constable, named Kamai, was lassoed and dragged by the neck by one of Kaona's men, and brutally murdered with an axe. As soon as the news reached Honolulu, an armed force was dispatched to the scene of the disturbance, but before it arrived there, Kaona and the principal members of his party had been taken prisoners, without any more bloodshed, by an armed force of foreigners and natives under the command of the Sheriff of Hawaii. The trial of the ringleaders in this fanatical emeute, took place at the spring Term of the Circuit Court, at Hilo, and resulted in the conviction for manslaughter of Kaona, and four others, and their sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for terms varying from five to ten years.

#### VISIT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURG.

On the 21st of July, 1869, His Royal Highness, Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburg, the second son of the Queen of Great Britain, in command of H. B. M.'s Frigate the *Galatea*, arrived at Honolulu, from Tahiti, en route for Japan and the East Indies. As by advices previously received the *Galatea* had been expected for some time, considerable preparations had been made to receive the noble visitor. His Majesty the King caused to be refitted and handsomely furnished for the occupancy of the Duke and party, a commodious mansion near the seaside, and every arrangement was made

for the proper reception and entertainment of the scion of a royal stock who was to be the nation's guest. The Duke landed on the morning of the 22d under salutes from the ship and from the Battery on Punch Bowl Hill. He was received at the landing with hearty cheers from a crowd of natives and foreigners, who had assembled to welcome him to the strand trodden by Cook ninety years before. Could that renowned navigator have looked upon the scene, he would scarcely have recognized in the well-dressed, intelligent-faced Hawaiians who thronged the street, the veritable descendants of the naked savages who crowded around him in ignorant awe and worshipped him as a god in 1779.

On account of the necessity that existed for the Duke to be in Japan to meet the Admiral of the station by a given time, the period of his stay here was limited to twelve days only. On the 23d he was entertained at dinner by His Majesty the King, at which were present the members of the Cabinet and the Court. On the evening of the 28th, His Majesty gave a ball at Iolani Palace, in honor of His Royal Highness, attended by between four and five hundred invited guests, comprising the wealth, rank and beauty of this island Kingdom. At the supper, all the delicacies, luxuries and substantial that could be procured, were spread in abundance. The Duke proposed "the health and prosperity of His Majesty Kamehameha V," with three cheers, which his Highness led himself. The King returned the compliment by asking the company to join him in pledging "the health of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family of England, and more especially of the Royal Duke, now among us." The toast was enthusiastically received. On the 29th, the King and suite visited the *Galatea*, and was received with a salute, and the manning of the yards. On the 30th, the Duke entertained the King and suite at dinner, at his residence.

In accordance with an ancient custom, the natives on several days during the stay of the Duke, paid him a visit at his residence, to the number of several thousands at a time—men, women and children, each one carrying some small present in the hand. There were tons of fruits and vegetables, hundreds of pigs, fowls, etc., piled up in the yard in front of the house. His Royal Highness received his visitors with their gifts, very affably, and all who wished to do so, enjoyed the honor of shaking hands with "ke keiki alii,"—the young chief, as they called him.

As His Highness had expressed a desire to see a Hawaiian feast conducted in the ancient style, the Hon. Mrs. Dominis, herself a chiefess of high rank and wife of the Governor of Oahu, gave an entertainment of the kind at her suburban residence at Waikiki, at which His Majesty the King, the Duke and a number of his officers, and a large concourse of invited guests were present. All the different varieties of Hawaiian food, cooked and uncooked, were provided in lavish abundance. After the dinner was over, of which the Duke partook quite heartily,—like the rest, sans knife and fork—a representation was given of some of the ancient *hulas*, or dances, accompanied with the chanting of *meles* or songs.

The *Galatea* sailed for Japan on the 2d of August, the noble guest of the nation being accompanied to his boat by His Majesty, attended by his staff.

His Royal Highness expressed himself extremely pleased with his reception and entertainment here, and regretted his inability to make a longer stay. The very agreeable impression made by him upon all, was that he was a gentleman of courtly and high-born bearing, but quite affable and unassuming withal.

#### CONCLUSION.

As was stated in the outset, we have not aspired to write a history of the Hawaiian Islands. To perform that task, fully, impartially and acceptably, requires an able

pen in the "coming man." Nor has the time yet arrived when speculations are at an end, as to the future of this people, so recently wrested from savage barbarism and placed on the list of independent nations of the earth.

From the limited materials that have come to hand, we have endeavored to put together in a convenient form for reference, an outline sketch of the principal events of island history, without indulging in comments on subjects often peculiarly suggestive,—naught extenuating or setting down aught in malice. If we have succeeded in producing a sketch of Hawaiian historical events, with reliable dates, that shall supply a want that has been felt, our object will have been accomplished.

Our thanks are due to the Custodian of the Government Library, to Messrs. H. M. Whitney, J. H. Black, R. G. Davis and others, for facilities afforded in collecting the materials for our work.

## A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF NOTABLE EVENTS CONNECTED WITH HAWAIIAN HISTORY.

[In compiling the following table of events, we have availed ourselves to a considerable extent of the table published in the *Ku Okoa*, native newspaper of the year 1865, and of the table found in *Andrews' Hawaiian Dictionary*. Neither of those tables have been found to be without errors, and whenever it could be done with accuracy, they have been corrected in the present table. But we do not claim for this that it is perfect, as the materials for its compilation have been few and not always satisfactory.]

- 1736 Kamehameha I born, at Kokoiki, Kohala.
- 1740 The King of Oahu, on the passage to Molokai, sees a ship.
- 1768 Kaahumanu born.
- 1775 Kaahumanu becomes the wife of Kamehameha I.
- 1779 January 17, Capt. Cook anchored in the Bay of Kealahou, Hawaii.  
February 14, Capt. Cook was slain at Kaawaloa, Hawaii.
- 1782 April, Kalanipuu died, leaving his Kingdom (Western Hawaii), to Kiwalao, who was his own son.  
July, the battle named *Mokuahae*, i. e., the fight of Kamehameha with Kiwalao and his party at Keomo, Hawaii, Kamehameha triumphed, Kiwalao was slain, and Keoua became King of Kau and Puna.  
Keawemauhili reigns as King at Hilo, Hawaii.  
Keaulumoku composed the mele *Hau ka Lani*, or a Prophecy of the overthrow of Hawaii by Kamehameha.
- 1790 First American ship (*Eleanor*, Captain Metcalf) visited the Islands.  
Keoua was taken prisoner by Kamehameha at Koapapa, Hamakua, Hawaii, and Kamehameha thus became sole King of the whole Island.  
John Young and Isaac Davis became attached to Kamehameha.
- 1791 In this year the battle of Nuuanu was fought, in which Kalanikupule, son of Kahekili, King of Maui and Oahu, was slain; and thus Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Oahu fell into the hands of Kamehameha.
- 1792 March 3, Capt. Vancouver first visited the Islands, and left cattle, sheep, &c. The *Dadalus*, store-ship, visited Waimea, Oahu; a Massacre.
- 1798 March 12, Vancouver anchored at Lahaina.
- 1794 December, first discovery of Honolulu harbor. Entered by *Jackall* and *Prince Leboo*, American.  
Kekuanaoa born.
- 1795 January 12, last visit of Vancouver.  
*Dadalus* visits Niihau. Massacre. January 1, murder of Captains.
- 1797 Liholiho (Kamehameha II.) was born.
- 1801 The fleet of canoes called Pelelu arrived at Kawaihau.
- 1802 The Pelelu arrived at Lahaina.
- 1803 The Pelelu arrived at Oahu.
- 1804 The great pestilence called *ahulau okuu*.

- 1812 The stone wall of Kiholo was built.
- 1814 March, Kaulikeaouli (Kamehameha III.) was born.
- 1817 The Fort at Honolulu finished.
- 1819 May 8, Kamehameha I. died.  
October, Liholiho breaks kapu on the night of Kukahi.
- 1820 January, a battle on account of breaking kapu, at Kuamoo on Hawaii.  
March 30, first Missionaries arrived at Kailua.  
April 18, Missionaries first arrive at Honolulu.  
July, Messrs. Whitney and Ruggles sailed for Kapai.  
First whaler (*Mary*, Capt. Allen) enters Honolulu harbor.
- 1821 First house of Christian worship built in Honolulu.
- 1822 January 7, Printing first commenced at the Islands. It is said that King Liholiho was allowed to pull the first sheet.
- 1823 April 27, the second company of Missionaries arrived.  
November 27, Liholiho, his Queen and attendants sailed for England, leaving the Kingdom in the care of Kaahumanu.
- 1824 July 8, Kamamalu, wife of Liholiho, died in London.  
July 13, Liholiho died in London.  
August, Kapiolani descended into the Volcano of Kilauea.
- 1825 May 4, Boki and his companions return from England with the remains of the King and Queen in the English frigate *Bonde*.
- 1827 October, Kinau and Kekuanaoa were married.
- 1828 March 30, the third company of Missionaries arrived.  
July 3, first Meeting House at Honolulu dedicated.  
December 2, Boki and his company sailed away from the Islands and were lost.
- 1830 December 11, His Majesty Kamehameha V. was born.
- 1831 June 7, the fourth company of Missionaries arrived.  
September, the High School at Lahaina was commenced.
- 1832 May 17, the fifth company of Missionaries arrived.  
June 5, Kaahumanu died.  
June, Kinau was appointed Premier (Kuhina Nui.)  
The Oahu Charity School was commenced.
- 1833 March, Kamehameha III. assumes the reins of Government, and Kinau becomes His Minister (Kuhina Nui.)  
May 1, the sixth company of Missionaries arrive.  
The Bethel Church built at Honolulu.
- 1834 February 9, Kamehameha IV. (Alexander Liholiho) was born.  
February 14, first Newspaper printed at the Hawaiian Islands, called the *Lama Hawaii*, at Lahainaluna.  
The Newspaper *Kumu Hawaii* commenced at Honolulu.
- 1835 June 6, the seventh company of Missionaries arrived.  
First Hawaiian Almanac printed.
- 1836 January 2, the Queen Dowager Emma was born.  
The Female Seminary at Wailuku, Maui, commenced.  
The first Weekly Newspaper in English commenced.  
The High School of Mr. Lyman commenced at Hilo.  
December, Nahienaena died.
- 1837 February 4, Kamehameha III. and Kalama were married.  
April 9, the eighth company of Missionaries arrived.  
The business of laying out public streets in Honolulu was commenced.  
November 7, remarkable rise and overflow of tide throughout the Islands.



- 1833 August, the Chiefs commence the study of Political Economy with Mr. Richards.  
November 1, Victoria Kamahele was born.  
April 4, Kinau died.
- 1839 April 5, Kekaulaohi became Premier (Kuhina Nui).  
May 10, the printing of the First Edition of the Hawaiian Bible finished.  
July 9, the French man-of-war *l'Artemise* (Capt. Laplace) arrived.  
Kalkloewa died.
- 1840 The School for the Young Chiefs commenced at Honolulu—Mr. and Mrs. Cooke Teachers.  
January, Hoapili, Governor of Maui, died.  
The stone Meeting House at Kawaiahae, Honolulu, commenced.  
August 3, Mr. Bingham and Family returned to the United States.  
October 8, Kamehameha III. gives the first written Constitution to the people of the Hawaiian Islands.  
October 20, Kamanawa and his servant were publicly executed for crime.  
September, the United States Exploring Expedition arrived.
- 1841 May, Kapiolani died.  
May 21, the ninth company of Missionaries arrived.  
The School for Missionaries' Children at Punahou (now Oahu College) commenced.
- 1842 January, Hoapili Wahine (Kalakaua) died.  
July 8, Haalilio sailed as Commissioner to the Courts of France, England and the United States.  
July 21, the Meeting House at Kawaiahae finished.  
September 21, the tenth company of Missionaries arrived.
- 1843 The United States consent to the Independence of the Hawaiian Islands.  
February 25, Lord George Paulet seized the Hawaiian Islands and raised the English Flag.  
July 31, the sovereignty of the Islands was restored by Admiral Thomas of the English Navy.  
September, Bartimeus Puaiki died.
- 1844 The Government of Belgium consents to the Independence of the Hawaiian Islands.  
November 28, the Governments of England and France recognize the Independence of the Hawaiian Islands.  
July 15, the eleventh company of Missionaries arrived.  
Silk exported from the Islands—197 pounds.  
Haalilio died on his return voyage to the Islands.
- 1845 April 2, Representatives first chosen from the common people under the Constitution of October, 1840.  
Mr. Richards, the Interpreter of Haalilio, returned with his Remains.  
Kekaulaohi died.  
First export of Coffee—248 pounds.  
John Young (Keoni Ana) is appointed Premier (Kuhina Nui).
- 1846 February 11, Commissioners appointed to settle land claims.  
March 20, Mr. Whitney died at Lahainauna.
- 1847 Mr. Richards died.  
Governor Kuakini died.  
First appearance of Mormons at Honolulu, en route for California.
- 1848 Leleiohoku (William Pitt) died.

- 1848 Moses Kaikoewa died.  
Kaiminaanao died.  
The twelfth company of Missionaries arrived.  
The Measles (mai puupuu ula) prevailed, and was very fatal.
- 1849 The Fort seized at Honolulu by Admiral Tromelin of the French Navy.  
Beef first exported from the Islands—158 barrels.  
Keliiahonui died.
- 1850 James Young Kanehoa died.  
Kaoanacha died.
- 1851 The Hawaiian Missionary Society was formed.  
Kekauonohi died.  
June, the Court House at Honolulu built.  
First Whale Oil and Bone transhipped.
- 1852 April 2, Kallikalani died.  
First export of Fungus.
- 1853 The Small-Pox (mai puupuu lillii) swept over the Islands.
- 1854 The Fort at Lahaina demolished by order of the Government.  
December 15, Kamehameha III. (Kauikeaouli) died, and Kamehameha IV. became King.
- 1855 Paki died.  
Mr. Hitchcock, of Molokai, died.  
Flour exported—463 barrels.
- 1856 June 2, Kamehameha IV. was united in marriage with Emma Rooke.  
Isaac Davis was married to Ruta Keelikolani.
- 1857 The Fort at Honolulu was demolished by order of the Government.  
Konia (Widow of Paki) died.  
John Young (Keoni Ana) the Premier died.  
Victoria Kamamalu appointed Kuhina Nui.  
May 23, William L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, died, aged 36.  
David Malo, native Hawaiian Historian, died.  
Honey Bees first introduced by the R. H. Agricultural Society.  
Oahu Prison built.
- 1858 May 20, birth of the Prince of Hawaii.  
Rice first systematically cultivated near Honolulu.  
Sailor's Home established.
- 1859 July, Rev. L. Smith's premises burnt.  
April 20, Jona Pilko died, aged 50  
April 26, Laying of Corner Stone, Odd Fellows' Hall.  
January 7, Dedication of Odd Fellows' Hall.  
February, Eruption of Volcano on Mauna Loa, running down to Wainanalii.  
The Civil Code published.  
Gas Light first introduced into Honolulu.  
September 9, William Pitt Kinau, son of Leleiohoku and R. Keelikolani, died at Kohala, Hawaii, aged 17.
- 1860 May 5, Arrival of Japanese Embassy en route to the United States.  
New Custom House built, Honolulu.  
Queen's Hospital built.  
Honolulu Flour Mill and Foundry burned.  
Steamer Kilanea arrived.  
Prince L. Kamehameha (Kamehameha V.) sailed for California.

- 1860 September 23, Rev Dr. R. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction, died. Passage of the "Law to Mitigate," &c.
- 1863 April, Palmyra Island, in lat. 5° 50' W. long. 161° 53' W., taken possession of by Capt. Z. Bent, for Kamehameha IV. and his successors, and subsequently declared by Royal Proclamation to be a part of the Hawaiian Domain.
- August 27, Death of the Prince of Hawaii, aged 4 years, 3 months and 7 days. The funeral took place, September 7.
- Lahainaluna Seminary burned and rebuilt the same year.
- October 11, Reformed Catholic Church Mission arrived.
- 1863 November 30, His Majesty Kamehameha IV. died, aged 29 years, 9 months and 21 days, and Prince Kamehameha ascended the Throne as Kamehameha V.
- 1864 May 5, Convention of Delegates to amend the Constitution called by the King. July 7, Convention opened.
- August 13, Convention dissolved and Constitution abrogated.
- August 20, New Constitution granted by the King.
- L. Haalelea died.
- 1865 October 19, R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations, died, aged 67.
- Queen Emma visited the United States and Europe.
- January 27, arrival of the steamer *Ajaz* from California.
- 1866 May 29, H. R. H. Princess V. Kamamalu died, aged 27 years, 6 months and 29 days.
- July 20, J. Dudoit, formerly French Consul, murdered.
- October 23, Return of Queen Emma.
- 1867 March 12, G. M. Robertson, First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died, aged 47.
- 1868 November 4, His Highness, Mataia Kekuanaoa, father of the late King and of his present Majesty died, aged 75 years.
- 1869 July 21, Arrival of H. R. H. Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburg, in command of H. B. M.'s ship *Galatea*.
- August 2, Lighthouse at the entrance of Honolulu harbor permanently lighted.

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## CHURCHES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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### KAWAIAHAO CHURCH.

On the corner of King and Punchbowl streets. Founded in 1825, by Rev. H. Bingham, Sr. On the return of Mr. Bingham to the United States in 1840, Rev. R. Armstrong was appointed pastor. Rev. E. W. Clark succeeded Mr. Armstrong. The present pastor, Rev. H. H. Parker was installed June 23, 1863. The present house of worship was commenced in 1836 and completed in 1842. The present membership of the Church is about 900. Whole number of admissions since the commencement of the Church 6,628. Whole number of deaths 2,110.

### THE SEAMEN'S BETHEL.

Corner of King and Bethel streets, was built in 1833, under the chaplaincy of the Rev. John Diell, of the "American Seamen's Friend Society." He died in 1841; and was succeeded the following year by the Rev. Samuel C. Damon, D. D., the present Chaplain.

Number of members (resident in Honolulu) 48. Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath School before the morning service, at 7 1-2.

#### KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH.

Situated at the west end of Beretania street. This house of worship was built and dedicated in the year 1838, under the pastorate of the Rev. Lowell Smith, D. D., who continued in charge until the month of June, 1868, a period of thirty years. During that period 3,943 persons were admitted to membership; 2,655 marriages were solemnized; and 1,780 church members had died. Total members at present about 700. Dr. Smith resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. A. O. Forbes.

#### REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This is a branch of the established Church of England, holding the same fundamental doctrines of belief, but inclining, in the forms of worship, to an extended and imposing ritual.

During the second visit of Vancouver to the islands, he had promised the chiefs that teachers should be sent to them from England. But for some reasons which do not clearly appear, none were sent. But in 1861, the late King Kamehameha IV., wrote an autograph letter to Queen Victoria on the subject of the establishment of a branch of the Church of England here, and guaranteed an amount out of his private purse, towards the support of a clergyman who should, besides ministering to such congregation as might be gathered, act as Chaplain to the Royal Family. In consequence a debate took place in the Upper House of Convention of Canterbury, and on the 15th of December, the Rev. Dr. T. Nettleship Staley, was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, as Bishop of Honolulu, and soon afterwards, accompanied by three priests, sailed from England for the islands, where they arrived October 11th, 1862. For several years after the arrival of this mission, they occupied as a place of worship the wooden structure on Nuuanu street, formerly known as the Methodist Chapel. Subsequently the mission was removed to a lot of land on Emma Square,—a present from the late King,—where a temporary Cathedral and Chapel have been erected, besides school-houses, and residences for the clergy and "Sisters of Mercy," who last are the teachers of a Boarding and Day School for girls. A Boarding and Day School for boys, is also in operation in Nuuanu Valley, under charge of Rev. C. W. Turner.

On the lot in Emma Square, it is proposed to build a Cathedral of coral stone, and the foundation is completed. On the 6th of March, 1867, the corner stone of the projected edifice was laid by His Majesty Kamehameha V., with appropriate ceremonies.

The members of the mission at present are:

*Honolulu*.—The Rt. Rev. T. N. Staley, D.D.; Dean and Rector, The Very Rev. T. Harris, M. A.; Head Master of the School, Rev. C. W. Turner; Reader in the Cathedral, Mr. Rupert Berrill.

*Lahaina*.—The Venerable Archdeacon Mason. Schools for boys and girls, the latter by Sisters of Mercy.

*Wailuku, Maui*.—Rev. G. B. Whipple, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, U. S. A., in charge of the parish. A school for boys and one for girls, the latter under the charge of Mrs. Whipple.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On the 6th of August, 1840, the foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Honolulu was laid. The Church was several years in building, and it was not until 1845 that the first mass was celebrated within its walls.

A large congregation attends this Church, consisting mostly of natives. We have been unable to ascertain the actual number of communicants either in Honolulu, or on the other islands.

The clergy in Honolulu are: Monseigneur Maigret, Vicar Apostolique; Fathers Modeste and Hermann.

#### FORT STREET CHURCH.

Corner of Fort and Beretania streets. This Church was organized in 1852, and settled its first Pastor, Rev. T. E. Taylor, in the same year. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Strong in 1855, whose pastorate continued until 1857. Rev. Eli Corwin was settled in 1858 and continued in the pastorate for ten years.

Since October, 1868, the Church has been without a settled pastor, but is now enjoying the services of the Rev. E. C. Bissell, of San Francisco. The present membership is about 125.

#### 1.—OAHU COLLEGE,

Is a chartered institution, and partly endowed by the Hawaiian Government, who appoints two of its Trustees. It was chartered in 1853, but was not fully organized till 1856. It is pleasantly situated at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu. A private school for the children of Missionaries had existed on the ground since July, 1842.

In 1851, it was opened to the community in general, and afterwards chartered and partially endowed under the title of Oahu College.

The Rev. D. Dole, was Principal of Punahou school until 1854, and remained as Professor of Languages in Oahu College until June, 1855. The first President of the College under the charter was the Rev. Edward G. Beckwith, who entered upon his duties September 25, 1854, and remained until November, 1859. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. T. Mills, who arrived in 1859, and remained until June, 1864, when he resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by W. D. Alexander, the present incumbent.

The property of the College is held by a Board of Trustees, fifteen in number, two of whom are nominated by the King. The Trustees at present are W. D. Alexander, Hon. C. R. Bishop, E. O. Hall, Rev. W. P. Alexander, Hon. S. N. Castle, Rev. L. H. Gulick, Hon. E. H. Allen, Rev. T. Coan, Rev. D. B. Lyman, Rev. D. Baldwin, Rev. S. C. Damon, John Low and Dr. R. W. Wood. There being two vacancies at the present moment.

The College is supported partly by the interest of its invested funds, and partly by the avails of tuition fees. The buildings and land belonging to the institution are valued at about \$25,000. It has also about \$12,000 invested in the islands, and about \$23,000 in the United States, \$17,000 of this latter being in United States bonds. About \$25,000 more are needed to complete its endowment, and enlarge its means of usefulness.

Candidates for admission to the Preparatory Department are examined in Written and Mental Arithmetic through Division, in Topical Geography, Reading, Spelling and Writing. Candidates for admission shall produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character. The institution is prepared at present to furnish a thorough course of teaching in English branches, and to conduct students through the first two years of the regular collegiate course. The year is divided into three terms of twelve weeks each. The first term begins on the first Wednesday in September.

The price of tuition is twelve dollars a term. There are extra charges for Instrumental Music, Painting and Modern Languages. There is a Boarding Establishment

connected with the institution, in which board can be obtained at a moderate charge.

The teachers for the last quarter were W. D. Alexander, M. A., President and Professor of Languages; E. P. Church, Professor of Mathematics and Superintendent of the Boarding Department; Mrs. Frances A. Church, Matron and Instructor in English branches; Miss Ida Sloan, Instructor in Music and Drawing; Miss Harriet A. Castle, Assistant Teacher in English branches.

The total number of pupils during the past year was 71, but the average daily attendance was about 60.

## 2.—LAHAINALUNA SEMINARY.

This is a high school for natives conducted in the Hawaiian language, and supported by the Government. The number of enrolled scholars for the year 1868, was one hundred and ten. The amount expended by the Board of Education during the two years ending March, 1868, was \$7,396 40. Considerable attention is paid to the acquisition of the English language, and to industrial and agricultural pursuits. Rev. S. E. Bishop is the head teacher.

## 3.—HILO BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school, under the teachership of the Rev. D. B. Lyman, has sixty-one scholars, and receives annually from the Board of Education \$900.

## 4.—BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS TAUGHT IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

St. Alban's College, Pauoa, Oahu, 40 scholars, Revs. Mason and Turner. Ahui-manu College, Koolaupoko, Oahu, 40 scholars, Rev. R. A. Walsh. Koloa, Kauai, Rev. D. Dole, 11 scholars.

## 5.—BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH.

Waimea, Hawaii, Mrs. L. G. Lyons, 6 scholars. Lahaina, Maui, English Sisters' school, 37 scholars. Makawao Female Seminary, Rev. J. P. Green, 53 scholars. St. Andrews Priory, 35 scholars, E. Bertha, S. M. Sisters of the Sacred Heart's School, (Roman Catholic Mission, Honolulu,) 30 scholars. Kawaiahao, Miss Bingham, 24 scholars. Wailua Female Seminary, 72 scholars, Rev. O. H. Gulick.

## 6.—DAY SCHOOLS ASSISTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, IN WHICH ENGLISH IS TAUGHT.

Hilo, 36 scholars, H. R. Hitchcock. Lahaina, 65 scholars, G. W. Hart. Wailuku, Maui, 77 scholars, Rev. G. B. Whipple. Kaluaaha, Molokai, 46 scholars, Miss M. A. Paris. Royal School, Honolulu, 133 scholars, J. R. Kinney, principal, assisted by Miss Mary Cooke, Miss E. T. Paty, Miss L. B. Brickwood, and Miss M. K. Beckley. The Millant Girl's School, Honolulu, 58 scholars, Miss S. F. Coney and Mrs. Caroline Kinney. Waloli, Kauai, 23 scholars, J. Kavanagh.

## 7.—DAY SCHOOLS, NOT ASSISTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, IN WHICH ENGLISH IS TAUGHT.

Of these there are seventeen on the different islands, and the number of scholars is reported by the Board at 764.

## 8.—INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL AT KAPALAMA, OAHU.

This school, established under the Act of 30th December, 1864, is in a flourishing condition. The number of pupils at the date of the last report (1868) was 31 boys and 2 girls. The school is at present in charge of Rev. B. W. Parker, assisted by Miss Mary Parker.

## 9.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The number of Common schools throughout the Islands on the first of January, 1868, was 219. These are the District Schools, in which the Hawaiian language only is taught. The average number of children attending was 6,318, of whom 3,437 were boys, and 2,731 were girls. In 52 of these schools, the sexes have been separated, 26 for the instruction of girls exclusively and 26 for that of boys exclusively.

The total amount appropriated by the Legislature for educational purposes, for the two years ending March 31, 1870, was—\$92,135.

## THE COURT, GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, &amp;c.

**THE COURT.**—His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA V., born December 11, 1830. Ascended the Throne November 30, 1863. Son of Kinau and Grand-Son of Kamehameha I.

Her Majesty Queen Dowager Kalama, relict of His Majesty Kaulikeaouli, Kamehameha III.

Her Majesty Queen Dowager Emma, relict of His Majesty Alexander Liholilo, Kamehameha IV.

**PRIVY COUNCIL OF STATE.**—His Majesty the KING. Their Excellencies the Ministers; the Governors of Oahu, Kauai and Maui. Her Excellency the Governess of Hawaii. His Honor the Chancellor of the Kingdom.

H. A. Kahanu, S. N. Castle, R. G. Davis, A. Fornander, C. Kanaina, C. R. Bishop, P. Y. Kaeo, S. P. Kalama, W. Hillebrand, W. C. Lunalilo, T. N. Staley, J. W. Makaleina, W. P. Kamakau, G. Rhodes, J. Mott Smith, T. C. Heuck. Sec'y D. Kalakaua.

**THE CABINET.**—His Majesty the KING. Minister of Foreign Relations, His Ex. C. de Varigny. Minister of the Interior, His Ex. F. W. Hutchison. Minister of Finance, His Ex. C. C. Harris. Attorney-General, Hon. S. H. Phillips.

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**—President, Hon. W. P. Kamakau. Members, C. C. Harris, C. de Varigny, F. W. Hutchison, and Bishop Staley. Inspector-General of Schools, A. Fornander. Secretary, W. J. Smith.

**BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.**—President, Minister of the Interior. Members, C. R. Bishop, C. C. Harris, D. Kalakaua, W. Hillebrand.

**SUPREME COURT.**—Chief Justice, Hon. E. H. Allen. First Associate Justice, Hon. A. S. Hartwell. Second Associate Justice, Hon. H. A. Widemann. Clerk, L. McCully, Esq. Assistant Clerk, W. Humphreys, Esq.

**CIRCUIT JUDGES.**—First Circuit, Oahu, Hon. W. P. Kamakau. Second Circuit, Maui, Hon. A. J. Lawrence. Third Circuit, Hawaii, Hons. D. K. Nalapaakal, C. F. Hart and R. A. Lyman. Fourth Circuit, Kauai, Hon. D. McBryde.

**BOARD OF HEALTH.**—President, Minister of the Interior. Members, W. Hillebrand, M. D., Godfrey Rhodes, W. P. Kamakau, T. C. Heuck. Port Physician, A. C. Buffum.

**GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.**—Jailor Oahu Prison, Capt. J. H. Brown. Collector-General of Customs, W. F. Allen, Esq. Postmaster-General, A. P. Brickwood, Esq. Registrar of Conveyances, Thomas Brown, Esq. Superintendent Waterworks, Capt. Thomas Long. Superintendent Public Works, Robert Stirling, Esq. Harbor-Master of Honolulu, Capt. John Meek. Pilots in Honolulu, Capts. A. McIntyre and C. S. Chadwick.

**LODGES.**—Le Progres de l'Océanie, F. & A. M., Alex. McDuff, W. M. Lodge meets at 55 King street. Hawaiian, No. 21, F. & A. M., J. A. Hassinger, W. M. Lodge meets in Makee's Block, 3d floor. Excelsior, No. 1, I. O. of O. F. Lodge meets in the Hall of the Odd Fellows' Building, 52 and 54 Fort street. Ultima Thule I. O. of G. T., No. 1. Lodge meets at 76 King street, 2d floor.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.—*Postmasters*—Hilo, J. H. Coney; Waimea, Rev. L. Lyons; Kawaihae, Sam'l L. Chillingworth; Kailua, Dan'l Montgomery; Kealahou, Alex. Smith; Waiohinu, W. Thos. Martin; Kohala, Rev. E. Bond; Keauhou, G. W. C. Jones; Keolu, F. R. Lyman.

MAUI.—*Postmasters*—Lahaina, P. H. Treadway; Wailuku, W. F. Mossman; Makawao, A. F. Sayre; Haiku, Warren Goodale; Keanae, S. Kamakahiku; Hana, A. Unna; Kahului, E. C. Hobron; Kalepolepo, J. J. Halstead; Ulupalakua, James Makee.

MOLOKAI.—*Postmasters*—Kaluaaha, E. H. Rogers; Kaunakakai, E. H. Meyer.

LANAI.—*Postmaster*—W. M. Gibson.

OAHU.—*Postmasters*—Waiatua, S. Emerson; Ewa, Kahaleaahu.

KAUAI.—*Postmasters*—Koloa, G. S. Pinckham; Waimea, S. Hanchett; Nawiliwili, Paul Isenberg; Anahole, E. Krull; Moloaa, F. Bertleman.



# HISTORICAL EVENTS

1869—1871.

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## THE LABOR QUESTION.

An unusual political excitement for these islands, commenced in the month of September 1869. It was an issue between free labor and the bonded slavery system. It originated in a call for a planters meeting, to be held in the Court House, on the 9th of October following. The call was dated the 14th day of September, 1869, and was headed "Circular for a general meeting."

There was much complaint among planters of a want of labor and a desire to ascertain the best source of supply. Many entertained the opinion that Chinese labor was the best and cheapest, while a strong party objected to the further introduction of Chinese laborers. Many intelligent persons contended that our law of labor contracts was defective—that our system of bonded labor, was but slavery in disguise—and that the spirit of the age condemned every form of slavery. There were many who also held the view that adequate prices would always command labor, and that if the natives of these islands were paid remunerative prices, then there would be labor enough to supply the demand without going abroad. On the contrary, it was contended that laborers were already paid a compensation sufficiently high, and that if the price of labor was raised, there would be no margin left for profits; and that the natives could not be induced to engage in the cultivation of cane in sufficient numbers, and that a supply of native labor could not be depended on under any circumstances. These conflicting opinions were calculated to produce agitation and much political excitement prevailed for several months, without accomplishing any object, except enlightening public opinion on the great evils of our present system.

The planters meeting assembled in the Court House at the time indicated and an exciting debate occurred in which several persons other than planters took part. Resolutions were proposed in favor of the further importation of Chinese laborers, under the direction of the Board of Immigration, and also indorsing the contract system. Many views were expressed by the different speakers, and the meeting adjourned till the 11th of October, when the whole series of resolutions were passed.

This was not regarded as an expression of public opinion, and other meetings were called. On Friday evening the 15th of October, after due proclamation, a large meeting of the native Hawaiians was held in Kaunakapili Church, and after a full discussion two resolutions were passed by a large majority. The first was adverse to the Government assisting in bringing Chinese laborers to these islands; the second, "that the 1420th section of the Civil Code, providing for the imprisonment of those who break their contracts to labor, is unconstitutional and contrary to the best interests of the people."

On the Tuesday following, another meeting was held at Kaumakapili by the native Hawaiians, and another resolution was adopted, condemning the further importation of Chinese laborers and recommending the cognate races of the Pacific Islands. This experiment has been tried as far as the natives of Manahiki are concerned and proved unsuccessful.

A meeting of the foreigners of Honolulu was called by proclamation, about the time of the first native meeting. They met on Thursday the 14th of October, organized and appointed a committee to adopt resolutions, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting on Thursday following.

At the time to which the meeting adjourned, the mass of the people met at Kaumakapili Church, where a minority committee reported. The majority committee reported at the Armory, where a few had assembled, who passed resolutions in substance the same as those adopted by the planters meeting. The meeting at Kaumakapili was the largest assembly of foreigners that ever convened on these islands. The discussion on the resolutions reported by the minority committee was animated. It was evident that a majority of the meeting was opposed to the importation of coolies and to the contract system. Without arriving at a definite vote on the resolutions, the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday October 27th, when the voice of the foreigners conformed to the opinions expressed in the resolutions adopted in the native meeting, in opposition to the importation of coolies and the contract system.

*Bennett's Own*, a weekly newspaper, started on the 15th September, advocated the popular view and opposed the further introduction of coolies under the contract system, regarding bonded labor as a species of slavery.

The subject was considerably agitated throughout the various islands and in several districts it became a political question in the election of representatives to the Legislature of the Kingdom in February 1870.

The Legislative Assembly of 1870, met in Honolulu on the last day in April, and the question of the repeal of the contract system, was introduced before that body at an early day in the session. It was ably discussed and called forth the best talents, but it was finally indefinitely postponed in the month of June. An effort was made to introduce the subject in another form, but under the rules it was decided out of order.

A great objection to the repeal of the contract system, and a principal cause of its defeat, was, that no remedy, no substitute was proposed. It was argued that there was a necessity for some legal remedy to enforce contracts, but no measure was suggested by the advocates of repeal. There was certainly some force in the objections. If an evil is to be eradicated, some remedy must be applied or supplied.

#### THE JUDICIARY.

Although the legislative body failed to respond to public opinion, the judiciary department nobly vindicated the rights even of the bonded slave. The case of Gip Ah Chan brought before the Honorable Alfred S. Hartwell, first associate justice of the Supreme Court, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the month of August 1870, was one of peculiar interest and the ruling of the court exhibits the fact that the law will be independently administered by our judiciary, however poor and humble the applicant, or however powerful the influence that may be brought to bear against him.

*THE SLAVE SHIP DOLORES UGARTE.*

On Wednesday, August the 24th, 1870, a ship called the Dolores Ugarte, flying the San Salvador flag, arrived at Honolulu, from Macao, China. She had 584 coolies crowded in her hold in the regular old slaver style, with grated hatches, barricaded and armed sentinels stalking about the deck. Disease and death from the over crowded state of the vessel and bad and insufficient food, resulted on the passage to this port. By permission of our authorities many of the sick were landed here. Bitter complaints were made of ill treatment, and the short allowance of food. A habeas corpus was issued on the application of one of the coolies, Fan Ah Chow. It was served on the master of the vessel late in the evening, he promised to appear in the morning and answer it, but he sailed during the night, leaving behind the sick. He was evidently afraid to have the matter investigated.

The fate of the Dolores Ugarte, is a terrible illustration of the cruelty of the slave trade. She sailed from Macao, the Portuguese slave port in China, in the spring of the present year, with upwards of 600 coolies on board, destined for the Clincha Islands, in Peru. The treatment of these men was so bad that they mutinied and set fire to the ship. The masters and crew succeeded in battenning down the hatches, thus imprisoning the whole mass of coolies in the hold of the burning vessel. They then abandoned the ship and left the unfortunate cargo of coolies to their fate. They evidently perished in the devouring flames.

*THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.*

The only measure of any importance passed by the Legislative Assembly of 1870, was the Habeas Corpus Act. It has met a demand which was long felt. The divorce law is a miserable affair, impracticable, impolitic and an encouragement to adultery. It has met with the voice of universal condemnation. The next Legislature will no doubt repeal it among its first acts.

*THE SYDNEY LINE OF STEAMERS.*

On Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1870, the British steamer Wonga Wonga, arrived in the port of Honolulu, twenty-three days from Auckland via Sydney. This was the pioneer in the new Australian line of steamers, by way of these islands to San Francisco. It was the dawning of a new era in our commerce and the opening of a new market for the products of our plantations in the flourishing colonies south of the equator. The line has been kept up uninterruptedly from that time to the present, and two other steamers City of Adelaide and City of Melbourne have been placed on the line. These vessels now touch at Levuka, on the Fiji Islands, but terminate at Sydney, since a new line has been established from Auckland. A new outlet for our trade will be opened by this line to the Fiji group.

*THE U. S. NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.*

The steam ship Nevada, pioneer of a new line, arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco, on the 17th of April, 1871, en route for Auckland. The Nebraska and Dakota, will be added to this line, and we have every reason to believe that it is firmly established and will be continued with great regularity. The advantages of these different lines will be slowly, but permanently felt, and we cannot but feel that Honolulu is gradually becoming the centre of the commerce of the Pacific.

*THE STEAMER KILAUEA.*

The purchase of this steamer by the Government after the many failures of private effort to run her profitably, was a great benefit and convenience to the public.

Thoroughly repaired and placed in fine running order, she has with increased speed performed her regular inter-island trips, with but one intermission occasioned by an accident in going on a reef at Molokai. The people had far better pay for a vessel which belongs to them, than to furnish subsidies to foreign capitalists and often without corresponding benefits.

#### PROGRESS IN SOCIAL REFORM.

In the past two years there has been a marked progress in the improvement of society in Honolulu. In sobriety and industry, we can perceive a greater change for the better, and as a necessary consequence in the moral tone of the community. This may be attributed in a great degree to the organization of the Independent Order of Good Templars. The first lodge (Ultima Thule) was organized in April 1869, and since that time two additional lodges have been established in Honolulu, and they now number among their members the largest portion of our best citizens.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The new Post Office, constructed of concrete, is an excellent building and an ornament to the city. Many private dwellings of a more substantial kind than usual have gone up, and the new hotel on the Hooper premises, exhibits the enterprise of our citizens and we hope that it will supply a demand long needed by the travelling community.

We have to record the macadamizing of Nuuanu street with coral, which has made it one of the best streets in the city. A new and substantial bridge has been constructed over the Nuuanu river on the north end of Beretania street, and one is now in process of construction over the same stream on King street. From appearance it will be a great improvement on the former structure. As the central pile has been removed, there will be at least one third more space to the bridge and greater room for the water to pass, so that in the sudden rises which occasionally occur inundations will be avoided. The work at dredging our harbor is continuous, and the filling up of "water lots" in a most substantial manner, is now going on. The road over the pali of Nuuanu street has not yet been commenced, we are of opinion that a cost of \$20,000 will construct a good carriage road to Koolau.

#### THE WHALERS.

The whaling business has been gradually diminishing for several years, and year by year there has been a decrease in the number of vessels visiting our port. The completion of the overland rail road, give greater facilities for the transportation of oil from San Francisco to the east, and we anticipate the decrease of the whaling fleet will be more rapid in the future than it has been heretofore. Our people can no longer calculate with certainty, on any great advantage from the whalers. They must resort to agriculture or other industrial pursuits, as a more solid and secure source of wealth.

#### OUR COMMERCE.

Proceeds regularly with the development of our resources and the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Our chief article of export is sugar. This would be greatly increased if reliable and adequate labor could be procured at all times. Our rice and coffee could also be greatly increased, for as yet but a small portion of our soil adapted to these productions is under cultivation. The importation and consumption of foreign goods and lumber in these Islands, exceeds that of any other countries of the same population. A reference to the report of the Collector of Customs, will exhibit our exports and imports, as the design of our sketch will not admit them here.

# HONOLULU DIRECTORY.

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- A**DAMS A, furnished rooms, 70 Hotel street.  
Adams, E. P. auctioneer, 45 Queen street, residence 15 Emma street.  
Adderley E G, saddle and harness maker, 71 Fort street, residence 155 Nuuanu street.  
Adams J, at Dowsett's store house 25 Fort street.  
Allen S C, of the firm of Walker & Allen, entrance to residence 26 Richard street and 81 Alakea street.  
Allen W F, collector of customs, residence 10 Kukui street.  
Allen E H, chief justice of the supreme court, residence 247 Nuuanu street.  
Allen J, at the American Club Rooms.  
Andrews Mrs, residence 210 Nuuanu street.  
American Club Rooms, 37 Richard street.  
American Seamen's Hospital, 33 Punchbowl street.  
American Consulate, 38 Queen street.  
Atong & Achuck, wholesale importers of Chinese goods, 17 Nuuanu street.  
Atong, residence 161 Nuuanu street.  
Atherton J B, of the firm of Castle & Cooke, residence 186 King street.  
American Mission, 10 Merchant street.  
Auld J, printer, firm of Black & Auld, residence 86 Beretania street.  
Auld A, carpenter, residence 103 Beretania street.  
Auld W, carriage builder, 12 Fort street, residence Adam's court.  
Austin Judge J W, office 14 Merchant street, up stairs, residence 73 and 75 Nuuanu street.  
Agricultural Garden, Royal Hawaiian, 54, 56 and 58 School street, and 45 Emma street.  
Armstrong Mrs, boarding house, 98 Beretania street.  
Ah Fong, residence 71 School street.  
Ah Chong, dealer in dry goods, 65 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Loo, fruit store, 66 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Kin, fruit store, 70 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Hee, fruit store, 72 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Hei, tea shop, 54 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Sin, tea shop, 75 Nuuanu street.  
Ah, Hee, fruit store, 79 Nuuanu street.

## Honolulu Directory.

- Ah You, fruit store, 82 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Once, tea shop, 62 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Sue, tea shop, 96 Nuuanu street.  
Alipi, 155 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Mee, 227 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Kee, 251 Nuuanu street.  
Akenalii, 263 Nuuanu street.  
Aea, 5 Alakea Street.  
Achong, 11 Maunakea Street.  
Ah Hoo, Dry Goods, 28 & 30 Maunakea Street.  
Ah Pu, Gardener, 9 Judd Street.  
Apela, Mrs. Fruit Store, 3 King Street.  
Andre, Residence 24 King Street.  
Ah Swan, Dry Goods Dealer, 44 King Street.  
Ah Sin, Retail Dry Goods, 48 King Street.  
Ah Lama, Dry Goods Store, 49 King Street.  
Ah Onhong, Dry Goods Store, 70 King Street.  
Ah See, Dry Goods Store, 71 King Street.  
Ah Chong, Dry Goods Store, 72 King Street.  
Ailom, Residence 128 King Street.  
Antone Manuel, Dry Goods Store, 84 King Street.  
Aiamamei, Residence, 81 Queen Street.  
Akahi, Residence 24 Queen Street.  
Ahon, Restaurant, 3 Merchant Street.  
Ah Chow, Bakery, 1 Hotel Street.  
Ah Hanna, Carpenter, 5 Hotel Street.  
Ah Long, Residence 6 Hotel Street.  
Ah Chu, Carpenter, 8 Hotel Street.  
Ah Loy, Lodging house, 14 Hotel Street.  
Ah Pau, residence 21 Hotel Street.  
Ah Conna, Chinese drug store, 25 Hotel street.  
Ah See, pork shop, 26 Hotel street.  
Ah Hop, rice store, 27 Hotel street.  
Altumma, residence 16 Hotel street.  
Ah Pa, fruit store, 47 Beretania street.  
Ah Chow, tea shop, 49 Beretania street.  
Ah Swan, charcoal dealer, 51 Beretania street.  
Ah Sum, fruit store, 37 Beretania street.  
Ah Kim, residence 1 Punchbowl street.  
Ah Ole, residence 4 Punchbowl street.

## Honolulu Directory.

Ah Haia, residence 23 School street.  
Antone, residence 53 School street.  
Antone Manuel, residence 85 School street.  
Ah Kin, grocer, 21 Punchbowl street.  
Ake, residence 21 School street.  
Ah Te, dry goods store, 15 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Chow, dry goods store, 21 Nuuanu street.  
Ah See and Achong, retail dry goods store, 23 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Sec, retail dry goods store, 27 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Swan, restaurant, 32 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Mou, retail dry goods store, 35 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Hou, retail dry goods store, 36 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Yet, retail dry goods store, 37 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Hona, coffee shop, 38 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Hong, shoe shop, 46 Nuuanu street.  
Achu, cobler, 48 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Schell, fruit store, 50 Nuuanu street.  
Ah Loo, fruit store, 59 Nuuanu street.

**B**ANK of Bishop and Co., C. R. Bishop principal, 4 Kaahumanu street ;  
employs J. H. Paty, H. Stillman, S. Damon.

Babcock Captain, entrance to residence 8 Adams Lane, 45 Union street.  
Bartow C. S., auctioneer, residence 30 Richard street.  
Barkel, residence 10 Union street.  
Baker J., mason, 77 King street.  
Bay Horse Saloon, liquors, 42 Hotel street.  
Bartlett's House, liquors, 54 Hotel street.  
Banning F., Belgium Consul, residence 134 Nuuanu street.  
Baillieu Mons., French Consul, residence Waikiki, Office at F. A. Schafers.  
Bennett C. C., publisher, importer, and dealer in periodicals; stationary;  
island curiosities, &c., 44 Fort street, residence 115 King street.  
\* Bennett W., boot and shoe maker, 75 King street, residence 9 King street.  
Benfield W., carriage manufacturer, 74 and 76 King street.  
Bethel Seamens, 79 King street  
Beckwith M. B., principal Fort street School, residence 166 Nuuanu street.  
Beckley W., residence 27 Alakea street.  
Beckley Maria, residence 29 Fort street and 68 Beretania street.  
Berrill Captain, residence 146 Nuuanu street.  
Bishop C. R., residence 110 King street.

## Honolulu Directory.

Bishop Rev. A., residence 252 Nuuanu street.  
Bingham Miss Lydia, school for girls, 164 and 166 King street.  
Bird H., grocery store, 22 Richard street.  
Black and Auld, printers, 16 Merchant street.  
Black Mrs. J. H., milliner and dealer in fancy goods, 63 Fort street.  
Blaisdel J. L., carpenter, residence 99 Queen street.  
Booth Mrs., residence 24 Punchbowl street.  
\* Booth Captain J., residence 15 Smith street.  
Bolster A. B., rooms to let, 57 Merchant street.  
Bolster A. D., painter, 12 Kaahumanu street.  
Bush H., foreman in the Gazette Office, residence 11, Liliha street.  
Buttler P., ship carpenter, residence 103 Fort street.  
Boyd Honorable E. H., residence Pauoa Valley.  
Buchanan W. R., residence 140 Nuuanu street.  
Burrows D., residence 10 Smith street.  
Buffs Hall, 22 Hotel street.  
Bolles and Co., ship chandlers, 34 Queen street, residence 63 Beretania street.  
Bradley H., barber, 46 Fort street, residence 128 King street.  
Brash W., furnished rooms, residence 62 and 64 Manuakea streets.  
Brash W. C., printer at Black and Aulds, residence 13 Beretania street.  
Borres Captain B., confectioner, 19 Nuuanu street.  
Brenig C., dry goods, 10 Nuuanu street, residence 215 Nuuanu street.  
Brown J., residence 129 Fort street.  
Brown Thomas, conveyancer of deeds, residence 52 School street.  
Brown Mrs., residence 77 Hotel street.  
Brickwood A. P., Postmaster General, residence 22 Alakea street.  
Brewster J., calker, residence, 11 Richard street.  
Burns R. P., cooper, 5 Fort street.

**C**ASTLE and Cooke, importers of general merchandise, 80 King street.  
Castle S. N., of the firm of Castle and Cooke, residence 168 King street.  
Castle A. C., registrar of public accounts, residence 1 Young street.  
Carter J. O., at Whitney's book store, residence 183 Nuuanu street.  
Cartwright A. J., commission merchant, 41 Queen street, residence 21 Union street.  
Carter S., cooper, 22 Fort street, residence 115 Beretania street.  
Catholic Cathedral, 87 Fort street.



## Honolulu Directory.

- Cemetery, 218 Nuuanu street.  
Cemetery, 217 Nuuanu street.  
Cemetery, Kawaiahao, 15, 17 and 19 Punchbowl street.  
Centre Market, meats, by J. S. Risley, 44 Nuuanu street.  
Chayter J. T., ship smith, 7 Fort street, residence 66 Hotel street.  
Chunlan and Brothers, dealers in dry goods, 27 Nuuanu street.  
Choongan, dry goods store, 13 Nuuanu street.  
Chung Hoon, importer of chinese goods, 11 and 13 Nuuanu street, residence 42 Emma street.  
Church Kawaiahao, 175 King street.  
Chase's H. L., photograph gallery, 64 Fort street (second floor).  
Chamel and Co., importers of wines and liquors, 8 Nuuanu street, residence 8 Nuuanu street.  
Cleghorn A. S., importer of general merchandise, 1 Kaahumanu street, 42 Queen street, 67 Fort street, 31 Nuuanu street, residence, 35 Emma street; employs J. S. Smithers, book keeper, T. Tucker, and Sylvester Zallin.  
Clark W., boot and shoe shop, 44 Fort street, residence 13 Private street.  
Clark W., clerk at Wards stables, residence 26 Liliha street.  
Clay, blacksmith, residence 16 Richard street.  
Clavia, fancy painter, residence 47 Maunakea street.  
Clifford J., butcher, 23 Queen street, residence 95 Beretania street.  
Coffin, cooper, at 81 King street, residence 71 Beretania street.  
Clifford & Co., meat market, 23 Queen street.  
Commercial Hotel, retail liquors, 87 and 89 Nuuanu street.  
Cordy Captain J., residence 24 Punchbowl street.  
Cordy G. H., at Roses' waggon shop.  
Cordy E. E., printer.  
Cordy J. J., at Castle & Cooke.  
Corney P., carpenter, residence 61 Hotel street.  
Corney Mrs., residence 74 Hotel street.  
Coney, residence 41 Richard street.  
Coffee and Billiards, by Pickford, 24 Fort street.  
Cooper shop, R. P. Burns, 16 Fort street.  
Carpenter shop, 16 Fort street, L. L. Torbert; employs A. Snell, J. Bucklin, G. W. Blake.  
Collins J., residence 43 Hotel street.  
Catholic Clergy, residence 73 Beretania street; consisting of—Mgr. L. Maigret, Rev. Modeste Favens, Rev. Herman Koekemann, Rev. Raymond Aelalande, Rev. Joseph Aesvault, Rev. Martial Tan, Rev. Lievin, Von Heteren.

## Honolulu Directory.

Cooke S. M., of the firm of Castle and Cooke, residence 165 King street.  
Campbell A., merchant tailor, 11 Kaahumanu street.  
City Hall, entrance 20 Nuuanu street.  
Crabbe H., at the Custom House, residence Meeks Court, 56 King street.  
Crane Captain E. D., residence 134 Fort street.  
Crowell and Co., grocer, 176 Fort street.  
Crowell J. M., residence 183 Fort street.  
Custom House, 3 Fort street.  
Court House, 23 Fort street.  
Cook J., carpenter, 65 School street.  
Cope L., variety shop, 52 Nuuanu street.  
Canuka, residence 101 Beretania street.  
Cummings J., residence 94 Beretania street.  
Crowell J., at Chascs, residence 20 Liliha street.

**D**AMON Rev. S. C., Seamens Chapel, residence 7 Chaplin street.

Damon S., at Bishop's Bank.

Davis W., lawyers office, 98 Queen street, residence in the rear of 63 Hotel street.

Davis W. H., lawyers office, 98 Queen street, residence in the rear of 63 Hotel street.

David, native, horses to let, 37 King street.

Davies Theo. H., dealer in general merchandise, 5 Kaahumanu street; employs  
G. W. McFarland, T. R. Walker, T. G. Bigott, and D. Kallet, residence  
217 Nuuanu street.

Davis J., retail dry goods store, 52 Nuuanu street.

Davis Mrs., rooms to let, 76 Hotel street.

David, residence 39 Beretania street.

David, painter, 18 Fort street, residence Bishop's Court.

Deshay Langhorne, purveyor of Queen's Hospital, 7 School street.

Derby C., proprietor of the Hawaiian Theatre, residence 38 Alakea street.

Dillingham & Co., importers and retail store, 95 King street; employs H.  
E. Damon, E. C. Damon, E. Dimond, and B. P. Ober.

Dimond H., residence 171 Nuuanu street.

Dredring L., furnished rooms, 41 Maunakea street.

Dickson, photographer, 61 Fort street.

Dickson, painter, 92 King street.

Dalton P., saddler, 93 King street.

Drew C., carpenter, 200 King street.

Dickson J. G., of the firm of Lowers and Dickson, residence 74 Beretania street.

## Honolulu Directory.

Dick, boat boy, residence 14 Smith street.

Dominis Mrs. Mary, residence 100 Beretania street.

Dominis J. O., Governor of Oahu, residence 100 Beretania street.

Donnell M. T., cabinet maker, 86 King street.

Dowsett and Co., dealers in building materials and ship owners, corner of Fort and Queen street, residence Kapulumea district; employs E. Jones, and E. Probart.

Dower G., carpenter, residence 50 School street.

Doiron A., watch maker, at the Catholic Mission, residence 70 School street.

Dole S. B., lawyer, office corner of Fort and Merchant streets, residence 179 Nuuanu street.

Dawson J., dealer in lumber, 12 and 14 Fort street.

Duncan W., ship smith, 17 Fort street, residence 5 Duncans Lane.

Dudley Dr. D. E., residence 66 Beretania street.

Dunn Mrs. Mary, residence 64 Hotel street.

Duncan J., printer at Black and Aulds, residence 18 Alakea street.

Drug Store, by E. Stretz, corner of Fort and Hotel street.

Duffins Meat Market, 97 King street.

Duncan James, printer at Black and Aulds, residence Cooks Court.

**E**CHART C., manufacturer of fine jewelry, 64 Beretania street.

Ehlers and Co., importers and dealers in general merchandise 56 Fort street.

Emma Square, 9 Emma street.

English Church, 96 Beretania street.

English Club Room, 19 Union street.

Emmes G., ship builder, 1 Queen street, residence 7 Kukui street.

Everhardt C., carpenter, 24 Liliha street.

Everett E., book keeper at Bartows, residence 122 Fort street.

Eustice E., residence 14 Private street.

Emma Miss, fruit dealer, 76 Beretania street.

Eihalan, residence 18 Emma street,

Emmanuel, residence 26 Emma street.

Engine Company, No. 1, 57 King street.

Engine Company, No. 2, 5 Union street.

Engine Company, No. 4, 90 Nuuanu street.

Empire House, retail liquors, 41 Nuuanu street.

**F**LITNER David, Chronometer maker, 7 Kaahumanu street, residence 26 Alakea street.

## Honolulu Directory.

Fisher W., cabinet maker, 58 Hotel street, residence 62 Hotel street.  
Fisher and Rotch, tailors, 51 Fort street.  
Foster and Co., shipyard, on Esplanade.  
Foster T., residence 156 Nuuanu street.  
Foster D., residence 162 Nuuanu street.  
Foster S., at the Honolulu Iron Works, residence 82 Fort street.  
Fornander, Judge of Maui, residence 14 King street.  
Furnished Rooms, by J. Montgomery, from 1 to 13 Beretania street.  
Fort Street Church, 20 Fort street.  
Freer, residence 125 Beretania street.  
Fernandes, Restaurant keeper, 43 Beretania street.  
Frankel A., residence 142 Fort street.  
Furnished Rooms, by Bolster 20 Richard street.  
Fitzgerald, carpenter, 101 Nuuanu street.  
Friel E., at McInerney's clothing store, residence 81 Hotel street.

**G**ASKIN, accountant, residence 20 Emma street.  
Gazette, Hawaiian Government paper, at the Post Office building.  
Gilley and Co., dealers in dry goods, 17 Nuuanu street.  
Gilliland R., Union Hotel, residence 1 Gillilands Court.  
Gillilands Court, entrance 130 Nuuanu street.  
Gibson R., residence 12 Emma street.  
Gipey P., residence 10 Emma street.  
Gymnasium, 137 Nuuanu street.  
German Club Rooms, 33 Emma street.  
Governors of Hawaii, residence 16 Emma street.  
Goodfellow S., Ice cream saloon, 78 King street.  
Gonselless Manuel, residence 21 Mauuakea street.  
Gray and Co., soap works, 18 King street.  
Grinbaum and Co., importers of general merchandise, 40 Queen street.  
Greave R., printer at Government Office, residence 105 Nuuanu street.  
Green W. L., general agent, 37 Queen street.  
Greenwald and Schutte, retail dry goods store, corner of Fort and Hotel street.  
Government Offices, 75 Fort street.  
Green Mrs., boarding house, 7 Adams Lane.  
Gulick W., private boarding school, 162 King street.  
Gulich C. T., clerk to Minister of the Interior, residence 117 King street.  
Glade J. C., firm of Hackfield and Co.  
Goodkin, variety store, 64 Nuuanu street.

## Honolulu Directory.

**HACKFELD** and Co., wholesale importers, 30 Queen street.

Hall E. O. and Son, corner of King and Fort streets, residence 194 Nuuanu street.

Hartwell A. S., Judge of the Supreme Court, at the Court House.

Harper Mrs. E. P., residence 62 King street.

Harvy M., paint shop, 53 King street.

Harbor Masters Office, 69 Queen street.

Hawaiian Theatre Royal, 78 Hotel street.

Herbert J., clerk at D. Fosters and Co., residence 71 School street.

Herring L. M., tailor, 40 Hotel street.

Hall W., grocer, 44 Beretania street.

Herman Rebe, Father of the Catholic Mission.

Hichcock, D., inspector of schools, 127 Beretania street.

Hopper J. A., brass foundry, 104 King street, residence corner of King and Punchbowl streets.

Hospital, examining, 139 King street.

Hospital American, 31 Punchbowl street.

Hospital Queens, 5 School street.

Honolulu Engine Company, 57 King street.

Honolulu Iron Works, 4 Queen street; manager, Alexander Young; accountant, Tom F. Harley; James Renton, Joseph Berrill, S. Micha, J. F. Wilson, H. Bell, Dan Kanuha, John Fuller, William Lomax, Samuel Foster, Peter Devlin, Thomas Williams, S. Knanaana, Thomas Keep, George McGregor, John Webster, William Brede, A. McGregor, A. Fair, Robert More, George Fredenberg, Felix Jesus, Pickao Hosc, John McInstry, John Wilson, Fred Welch, Antonia Neilson, Kaahama, J. V. Vernon.

Honolulu Water Works, 21 Queen street.

Howard G., barber, 4 Merchant street.

Hotel Union, retail liquors, 18 Merchant street.

Hotel (new), 82 Hotel street.

Hotel International, boarding house, 41 Hotel street.

Hotel Canton, boarding house, 46 Hotel street.

Hotel Royal, retail liquors, 2 Merchant street.

Hoffmann E., drugist, 15 Merchant street, residence 147 Nuuanu street.

Hillebrand Dr., residence 152 Nuuanu street.

Hoare J., residence 127 King street.

Heuck T. C., importer of general merchandise, corner of Merchant and King street.

Holek J., carriage maker, 66 King street.

Hong Sailors, 8 Merchant street.

## Honolulu Directory.

Hotel Empire, retail liquors, 33 Hotel street.  
Holland J., residence 45 Hotel street.  
Hoffschlaeger Ed. and Co., importers of general merchandise, 19 Merchant street.  
Humphreys W., liquors, 11 Merchant street.  
Hyman Brothers, wholesale importers of general merchandise, 20 Merchant street.  
Horn F., confectioner, 49 Hotel street.  
Hughes W., residence 17 Private street.  
Hollister and Co., soda fountain, cigars and tobacco, 68 Nuuanu street.  
Hawaiian Engine Company, No. 4, 90 Nuuanu street.  
Hayselden F., at Cleghorns, residence 117 Nuuanu street.  
Hasinger J. A., deputy collector of Customs, residence 31 Richard street.  
Hart J. W., overseer of the chain gang, residence 121 King street.  
Haywood H., residence 234 Nuuanu street.  
Hose House, No. 27 Union street.  
Hook and Laddler Company, No. 15 Union street.  
Humpreys Mrs., furnished rooms, 5 Garden Lane.  
Hutchison F. W., Minister of the Interior, residence Hutchison Place.  
Harry, fruit store, 4 Nuuanu street.  
Hapchong, dry goods store, Nuuanu street.  
Hannale Miss, 106 Nuuanu street.  
Haili, residence 158 Nuuanu street.  
Hanale, residence 218 Nuuanu street.  
Hunalu, residence 46 Nuuanu street.  
Hap J., residence 19 Alakea street.  
Hannah Miss, residence 39 King street.  
Hakuole, residence 105 Beretania street.  
Hannah Mrs., residence 56 Merchant street.

**I**RWIN W., at Walker and Allens, residence 91 Fort street.

Irwin Mrs., private boarding house, 91 Fort street.

Ira J. M., sail maker, at J. M. Oats and Co.

**J**ONES W. C., Attorney at Law, office 33 Merchant street, residence 24 King street.

Jones C. P., of the firm of Brewer and Co., residence 160 Nuuanu street.

Jerome, drayman, residence 118 Beretania streets.

Jones J., dealer in volcanic specimens, 64 Fort street.

Judd Dr. G. P., 31 Fort street, residence 218 Nuuanu street.

# Honolulu Directory.

Judd C. H., assessor of taxes, residence 73 School street.  
 Judd A. F., Attorney at Law, 29 Fort street, residence 182 Nuuanu street.  
 Judd and Layton, family grocers, 53 Fort street.  
 Jesus Louis, watchmaker, 80 Fort street.  
 Johnstone Mrs., 38 Alakea street.  
 Johnson, of the firm of McColligan and Johnson, residence 12 Liliha street.

**K**UNEKAPU, 4 King street.  
 Keonekapu, 7 King street.  
 Kenyon J. F., tailor, 99 King street.  
 Kime Kanahale, 120 King street.  
 Koanui, 130 King street.  
 Koaniu, 137 King street.  
 Kapahu, 149 King street.  
 Kaniela Kaowai, 173 King street.  
 Kapukini, 174 King street.  
 Kamai, 187 King street.  
 Kaluanianea, 2 Queen street.  
 Kanehailua, 14 Queen street.  
 Kalua, 62 Queen street.  
 Keliikanakaole, 70 Queen street.  
 Kanikolia, 71 Queen street.  
 Kaiaino, 80 Queen street.  
 Kikoji, 83 Queen street.  
 Kapela, 85 Queen street.  
 Kaililau, 3 Beretania street.  
 Kaili, 11 Beretania street.  
 Keawe D., Beretania street.  
 Keliikukalahala, 31 Beretania street.  
 Kalanialii, 46 Beretania street.  
 Kaowai, 48 Beretania street.  
 Keawe, 57 Beretania street.  
 Kong, 55 Beretania street.  
 Kekuanui, 57 Beretania street.  
 Kaukeano School, 65 Beretania street.  
 Kano, 80 Beretania street.  
 Kaili, 93 Beretania street.  
 Kamaka, 106 Beretania street.  
 Kukona, 108 Beretania street.  
 Kimo, 109 Beretania street.  
 Kanehowale, 123 Beretania street.

Kahiamoe, 12 King street.  
 Kalawakua, 24 King street.  
 Kalaka, 86 Queen street.  
 Kahalehan, 89 Queen street.  
 Kaili, 112 Queen street.  
 Kahawalu, 113 Queen street.  
 Kaipo, 33 Merchant street.  
 Kekuha, 34 Merchant street.  
 Kahulohulu, 37 Merchant street.  
 Kanananui, 38 Merchant street.  
 Kuainaanui, 47 Merchant street.  
 Kaulu, 48 Merchant street.  
 Kalananui, 49 Merchant street.  
 Kalokai, 53 Merchant street.  
 Kanoa Governor, 62 Merchant street.  
 Konaohong Zeader, 29 Hotel street.  
 Koalama Lahilahi, 84 Hotel street.  
 Keamona, 8 Hotel street.  
 Kalakaua D., high chief, 9 Punch-  
 bowl street.  
 Kapula, 15 Punchbowl street.  
 Kamuiku, 13 Punchbowl street.  
 Kalan, 21 Punchbowl street.  
 Keholomaku, 23 Punchbowl street.  
 Kauwe, 12 School street.  
 Kahaia, 13 School street.  
 Keaakolaa, 13 School street.  
 Koinona, 24 School street.  
 Kopena, 30 School street.  
 Keheluna School, 34 School street.  
 Keoki, 36 School street.  
 Kawalu, 59 School street.  
 Kaipi, 63 School street.  
 Koleka, 68 School street.

## Honolulu Directory.

**Kuaumoa**, 81 School street.

**Kaala**, 82 School street

**Kegan**, carpenter, 1 Private street.

**Kennedy Dr.**, office 63 Fort street.

**Kamana**, 3 Private street.

**Kabele**, 5 Private street.

**Kamaka**, 7 Private street.

**King J.**, carpenter, 6 Private street.

**Kokow**, dry goods store, 94 Nuuanu street.

**Koleka**, 98 Nuuanu street.

**Kaluau**, 109 Nuuanu street.

**Keegan T.**, carpenter, 101 Nuuanu street.

**Keegan Mrs.**, grocer, 103 Nuuanu street.

**Kamaio**, 108 Napuanu street.

**Kapiohe**, 145 Nuuanu street.

**Kaon**, 151 Nuuanu street.

**Kakaula**, 154 Nuuanu street.

**Kalama**, 68 Maunakea street.

**Keawe**, 71 Maunakea street.

**Kalili**, 71 Maunakea street.

**Kukae**, 21 Liliha street.

**Kaili**, 25 Liliha street.

**Kamanu**, 33 Liliha street.

**Kameauli**, 39 Liliha street.

**Kalai**, 40 Liliha street.

**Kekaua**, 41 Liliha street.

**Kamanowai**, 46 Liliha street.

**Kalama L. P.**, 48 Liliha street.

**Kaukaalo**, 64 Liliha street.

**Kamaka**, 66 Liliha street.

**Kaliko**, 67 Liliha street.

**ginan**, 75 Liliha street.

**Kamakelehau**, 76 Liliha street.

**LOVE** Brothers, bakers, 54 Nuuanu street.

**Love W.**, residence 13 Emma street.

**Love R.**, residence 113 Nuuanu street.

**Lowers and Dickson**, lumber dealers, 42 Fort street.

**Long Captain J.**, superintendant of the water works, residence 145 King street.

**Lucas and Wiggins**, house carpenter, 82 King street.

**Lyons J. C.**, Surveyor, residence 30 Punchbowl street.

**Lovely Mrs.**, residence 122 Queen street.

**Long C.**, liquors, 7 Merchant street, residence 36 Emma street.

**Lett R.**, boot and shoe maker, 63 Hotel street.

**Louison M.**, of the firm of Grinbaum and Co., residence 142 Fort street.

**Lumax**, at the Honolulu Iron Works, residence 81 Fort street.

**Lewers R.**, at Lewer's and Dickson's lumber yard, residence corner of King and Punchbowl streets.

**Lewers C. H.**, residence 7 Kukui street.

**Lewis J. L.**, cooper gauger, 81 King street.

**Lewis and Wright**, blacksmith, 87 King street.

**Lemon J. S.**, Commercial Hotel, residence 105 Nuuanu street.

**Lunalilo H. H. Prince W. C.**, residence Palace Walk.

**Livery Stable, Wards**, 45 Merchant street.

**Livery Stable, Kelley**, 70 Fort street.



## Honolulu Directory.

Livery Stable, Waimanalo, 84 King street.

Lewis S. L., at Grinbaums and Co.

**MATTOON** C. S., American Consul, residence 8 Kukui street.

Munchack, dry goods store, 34 Nuuanu street.

Mason Rev. Archdeacon, school and residence Pauoa Valley.

Manuel and Joe, dry goods store, 63 Nuuanu street.

Makinney, residence 122 Nuuanu street.

Maha, residence 263 Nuuanu street.

Manu, residence 270 Nuuanu street.

Mary Miss., residence 139 Nuuanu street.

Manilla Miss., residence 22 Emma street.

May H., importer and retailer of groceries, 59 Fort street, residence 120 Beretania street.

Mokee Captain J., residence 79 Beretania street.

Maka, residence 4 Beretania street.

Mary Mrs., residence 40 Beretania street.

Makole, residence 85 Queen street.

Manuel J., residence 119 Queen street.

Mahiahi, residence 55 Merchant street.

Maunawili, bazar of meats, 59 Hotel street.

Marca Mrs., residence 21 School street.

Maria, residence 42 School street.

Maikai, fruit store, 6 Nuuanu street.

Masonic Lodge, Le Progress Franch, 75 King street.

Masonic Lodge, Hawaiian, 40 Queen street (third floor.)

Maria Beckley, rooms to let, 94 Fort street.

Mahoe, residence 138 Fort street.

Makalika, residence 67 Maunakea street.

McDermot, tin shop, 35 King street, residence 31 King street.

McGrew J. S., M.D., in charge of the U. S. Hospital, residence 65 Hotel street.

McKibbin H., M.D., druggist, 37 Queen street, residence 102 Beretania street.

McInerney M., dry goods, boots and shoes, 22 Merchant street, residence 30 Beretania street.

McIntyre H. and Brothers, grocers, corner of Fort and King street, residence 116 King street.

McConnell G., printer, at the Government office, residence 1 Emma street.

McIntyre Captain, pilot, residence 187 Nuuanu street.

McColligan and Johnson, merchant tailors, 36 Fort street.

McDougal Mrs., milliner and dressmaker, 38 Fort street, residence 119 Fort street.

## Honolulu Directory.

- McGuire J., carpenter, residence 20 Alakea street.  
McDuff E., Captain of the Police, residence corner of King and Alakea streets.  
McGregor, Captain of the steamer Kilauea, residence 58 Maunakea street.  
McCauley, music teacher, residence 85 Fort street.  
McFarland Mrs., furnished rooms, 80 Hotel street.  
McFarland G. W., at T. H. Davies, residence 80 Hotel street.  
McShane Mrs., residence 126 Fort street.  
McDonna H., tailor, 42 Fort street.  
McLean, baker and patent medicines, 53 Nuuanu street.  
McMilne M., dry goods store, 82 Maunakea street.  
Mellish P. sea Captain.  
Meek Captain J., residence Meek's Court, 56 King street.  
Meek R., livery stable, 51 King street.  
Millen Mrs., residence 7 Chaplin street.  
Meek J., residence 140 Fort street.  
Mechanic's Engine Company, No. 2 Union street.  
McChong, dealer in dry goods, 33 Nuuanu street.  
Mililani School, 147 King street.  
Mossman T., importers of crockery ware, corner of King and Nuuanu streets.  
Mossman T., retail grocery store, corner of Fort and Beretania streets.  
Mossman T., retail grocery store, 26 Nuuanu street.  
Morsis T., boot and shoe shop, 52 Hotel street.  
Moni Kamala, residence 9 Beretania street.  
Montgomery J., Judge of the Police Court, residence 7 Emma street.  
Mossman T., residence 95 Fort street.  
Monsarratt M. C., of the firm of Dowsett and Co., residence 13 Union street.  
Moorehead Mrs., residence 7 Judd street.  
McCollister D., at C. E. Williams cabinet shop, residence 7 Judd street.  
Maikai Miss, residence 81 Queen street.  
Moehonua Major, residence 65 Merchant street.  
Maniui Mrs., residence corner of Merchant and Alakea streets.  
Morgan Mrs., residence 113 Beretania street.  
Macy G. W., awa dealer, 12 Queen street, residence Roses Court.
- N**OLTE H. I., coffee shop, corner of Queen and Nuuanu street, residence 39 Alekea street.  
Norton G., cooper, residence 51 King street.  
Neal T., baker and dry goods store, corner of Queen and Richard streets.  
Napoleon, fish merchant, 7 Fish Market, residence 90 Queen street.  
Naohai J., residence 95 Queen street.

## Honolulu Directory.

Noa D., residence 60 Queen street.  
Newcomb R., bookbinder, 7 Merchant street, residence 42 Alakea street.  
Neil J., machinist, 40 Fort street.  
Neison G., residence 23 Emma street.  
Nott J. and Brother, tinsmiths, 9 Kaahumanu street, residence 4 Kukui street.  
Nakia J., residence 52 Beretania street.  
Namau L., residence 17 School street.  
Namukaolaa, residence 19 School street.  
Nalaau P., residence 61 School street.  
Naiwi J., residence 218 Nuuanu street.  
Nakapalau, residence 236 Nuuanu street.  
Nahea Mrs., residence 32 Emma street.  
Native Fruit Store, 3 Nuuanu street.  
Norris J., carpenter, residence Roses Court.  
Native School, 22 Smith street.  
Nuuanu Valley Cementry, 226 Nuuanu street.  
Nichols Dr. C. E., homeopathy physician, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, residence 98 Beretania street.

**O**AT J. M. and Co., sailmakers, 11 Queen street, residence 81 Hotel street  
Oat J. M., jr., of the firm of Oat and Co., residence 81 Hotel street.  
Ober B. P., at Dillingham and Co., residence 109 Nuuanu street.  
O'Neil J., residence 135 King street.  
Odd Fellows Hall, entrance 52 Fort street.  
Osborne, builder, 11 Adams Lane.  
Oopa Mrs., residence 262 Nuuanu street.  
Owens Mrs., residence 9 Chaplin street.  
Oakum, traper and bee hunter, eccentricity of Honolulu, residence 103 Beretania street.  
Ogden Mrs., residence 140 King street.  
Onchong, retail dry goods store, 24 Nuuanu street.  
Olelke, residence 33 Nuuanu street.  
Opeglea, residence 40 Beretania street.  
Osborne, photographer, 46 Fort street.

**P**FLUGER C., of the firm of Hackfield and Co., residence 87 Beretania  
Pfluger F., at Heucks, residence 6 Kukui street.  
Perry J., dry goods store, 43 and 47 Nuuanu street.  
Prendergast H., His Majesty's chamberlain, 25 Richard street.  
Pratt F. S., residence 88 Fort street.

## Honolulu Directory.

Pierce H. A., U. S. minister resident, residence 217 Nuuanu street.  
Parke W. C., Marshal Hawaiian Islands, residence 12 Kukui street.  
Phillips S. H., attorney general, residence 89 Beretania street.  
Peterson J. B., of the firm of Brewer and Co., residence 39 King street.  
Peck Mrs., residence corner of Garden Lane and Beretania street.  
Paty J. H., at Bishop's Banking house.  
Parker Rev. H. H., pastor Kawaiahao Church, residence 172 King street.  
Parker Rev. J., in charge of the Reformatory School.  
Pico M., shipowner, residence 44 Nuuanu street.  
Price J. R., residence 12 Pallace Walk.  
Poor Mrs. C. A., residence 47 Fort street.  
Ffluger W., residence 9 Adams Lane.  
Preston J., Attorney at Law, 10 Kaahumanu street.  
Phillips and Co., importers of dry goods, 11 Kaahumanu street.  
Phillips W., painter, corner of King and Alakea street, residence 17 Alakea street.

**Q**UEEN Emma Dowager, 81, 83, 85 Nuuaun street.

Queen Hospital, 5 School street.

Queen Emma Lodge, Good Templars, 57 King street.

**R**APLEE M., director of the Government Press, residence 24 Alakea street.

Rawson S. K., jeweler, 17 Merchant street, residence 3 Garden Lane.

Reynolds Bev., residence 35 Beretania street.

Richardson J., boot and shoe store, corner of Fort and Merchant street, residence 5 Chaplin street.

Risely G., butcher, corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets, residence 8 Private street.

Ritson J., importer of wines and spirits, 10 Kaahumanu street.

Rollins and Mitchel, soap works, 16 King street.

Rhodes G., liquor dealer, 13 Kaahumanu street, residence 129 Nuuaun street.

Roth, tailor, residence 14 Kukui street.

Royal Hawaiian Theatre, corner of Hotel and Alakea streets.

Royal Mausoleum Grounds, 131 and 135 Nuuanu street.

Robinson Mrs. H., residence 3 Adams Lane.

Rose M. J., wheelright, 89 King street.

Rose C. H., book keeper at Adams Auction Rooms.

Rogers E., watchmaker, 7 Kaahumanu street.

Royal Hotel, retail liquors, at the corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets.

## Honolulu Directory.

Rathburn E., residence at the corner of Beretania and Smith streets.  
Ryan W., boat builder, Robinsons Wharf, residence 121 Queen street.  
Robinson J., residence Robinson's Wharf.  
Ryan W., groceries, 213 Nuuanu street.  
Rycroft R., plumber, 73 Fort street, residence 13 Private street.  
Rycroft R., coffee and billiard saloon, 18 Hotel street.  
Ross G. J., clerk at Brewer and Co., 13 Emma street.

**S**ELFE Mrs., milliner, 65 Hotel street.  
Siders G., Bank Exchange, residence 31 Punchbowl street.  
Savidge S., at May's grocery store, residence 3 Emma street.  
Sheldon H. L., residence 40 Emma street.  
Smith's Church, 36 Beretania street.  
Smithies J. S., at Cleghorns, residence 1 Beretania street.  
Schaefer and Co., importers, corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant street.  
Segelken F. H., tinsmith, 5 Nuuanu street.  
Seal W. R., clerk of the Court, residence Makiki.  
Shields J. P., saddle and harness maker, 91 King street.  
Stanley R. H., sawyer, 13 Kaahumanu street, residence 60 Hotel street.  
Singer A., dry goods store, 43 and 45 Maunakea street.  
Smith J. M., Minister of Finance, residence Waikiki.  
Seabury, dry goods store, 22 Hotel street, residence 188 Nuuanu street.  
Swinton H. S., clerk at the Water Works, residence 124 Beretania street.  
Shaw J., furnished rooms, 32 Smith street.  
Sisters of the Sacred Heart, 2 Garden Lane.  
Sexton Mrs., residence 7 Beretania street.  
Sherman Miss, residence 29 Alakea street.  
Sorenson T., ship builder, residence 31 Alakea street.  
Smith Rev. L., residence 220 Nuuanu street.  
Sales H. P., residence 122 Beretania street.  
Stangenwald Dr. H., drug store, corner of Fort and Beretania streets, residence 157 Nuuanu street.  
Sterling R., Superintendent of Public Works, residence, 73 Queen street.  
Smith D., Deputy Harbor Master, residence Waikiki.  
Stillman H. W., at Bishops banking house.  
Spitman D., residence 123 Queen street.  
Stahl Mrs., grocer, 29 Merchant street.  
Smith O. C., Indian doctor, 77 Queen street.  
Stretz E., druggist, corner of Fort and Hotel streets, residence Kalihi.  
Steward Mrs., residence 33 Alakea street.  
Sisters School, 33 Fort street.

## Honolulu Directory.

Spaulding G. H., dry goods store, 97 Nuanu street.  
Stables Livery, C. P. Wards, 45 Merchant street.  
Stables Livery, Kelley, 76 Fort street.  
Saineka, grocer, 3 King street.  
Snell, carpenter at Torberts, residence 188 King street.  
Steward D., at Adderleys shop, residence 155 Nuuanu street.  
Steward J., at Weights blacksmith shop.  
Smith Captain, ice manufacturer, 8 Esplanade, residence 123 Nuuanu street.  
Smith W. J., Secretary of the Board of Education, residence 103 Beretania street.  
Smith H., painter; residence Canton Boarding House.  
Smith A. L., at Dillingham and Co., residence 103 Nuuanu street.  
Smith A. C., residence 103 Beretania street.  
Schmidt H., at Hackfield and Co., residence Rauoa Valley.  
Spencer C., at L. L. Torbetts, residence 44 Alakea street.  
Smith H., printer, at Black and Aulds.  
Smith Mrs., residence 75 Hotel street.

**TANNATT T.**, jeweler and silver smith, 55 Fort street, residence 126 King street.

Tailor D., residence 8 Judd street.  
Thrum Mrs., boarding house, 29 King street.  
Thrum T., carpenter, residence 29 King street.  
Thrum J. F., printer, at the Government office, residence 79 Fort street.  
Thrum T. G., news-dealer, 19 Merchant street, residence 8 Union street.  
True D. P., ship carpenter, residence 21 Liliha street.  
Thompson J. H., shipsmith, 16 Queen street, residence 117 King street.  
Tibbetts and Sorrenson, ship builders, 14 Queen street.  
Tibbetts J., of the firm of Tibbetts and Sorrenson, residence 15 Private street.  
Thomson J., barber, 44 Hotel street.  
Thomas Manuel, residence 18 Smith street.  
\* Torbert L. L., furniture ware rooms, 20 Fort street.  
Turner C., carpenter, residence 103 Nuuanu streets.  
Tell W., printer, at the Government office.

**UNITED** States Consulate, 39 Queen street.  
Union House, retail liquors, 18 Merchant street.

**VOSS** H., upholsterer, 5 Merchant street, residence corner of Judd and Liliha streets.

## Honolulu Directory.

Vanbergan, warder at Queen's Hospital.

Vernon J. V., residence 111 Nuuanu street.

Vonholt Mrs., residence School street.

Vonpister Mrs., residence 182 Nuuanu street.

**WATERHOUSE J. T.**, wholesale importer and dealer in general merchandise, 24 Queen street, 57 Fort street, residence 172 Nuuanu street.

Waterhouse H., residence 87 School street.

Woodhouse Major, British Consul, office 46 Queen street, residence 210 Nuuanu street.

Walker and Allen, commission merchants, 43 Queen street.

Walker J. S., of the firm of Walker and Allen, residence 237 Nuuanu street.

Ward C. P., custom house store keeper, residence 64 Queen street.

Wakeman R. E., carpenter, residences 38 Liliha street.

Warren Mrs., grocer, 199 Nuuanu street.

Weik Mrs., grocer, 135 Nuuanu street.

Wilder S. G., residence 18 Judd street.

Waterhouse W. H., residence 170 Nuuanu street.

West Captain J., residence 26 Liliha street.

Woolsey G. W., of the firm of Oat and Co., sailmaker, residence Waikiki.

Woodard Mrs. B., residence 26 Alakea street.

Williams C. A., fur dealer, 32 Queen street, residence 241 Nuuanu street.

Williams G., shipping master, office 1 Robertson's wharf, residence 142 Nuuanu street.

Williams C. E., furniture dealer, 62 Fort street, residence 202 King street.

Wilson J., residence 115 Nuuanu street.

Wideman H. A., Associate Justice, 61 Queen street.

Wright W., blacksmith, 89 King street, residence 1 Garden Lane.

Widdifield J., importer of hardware, 54 Fort street, residence 9 Kukui street.

Weed F. M., dealer in general merchandise, corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets, residence 5 Adams Lane.

Wood Pinehas, residence 10 Liliha street.

Wicke J. H., cabinet maker, 30 Alakea street, residence 32 Alakea street.

Whiton J., at Rycrofts Billiard Saloon.

Whitney H. M., dealer in periodicals and stationary, 14 Merchant street, residence 73 School street.

Weight W., blacksmith, 68 King street.

Walsh J., sailor, residence 29 Alakea street.

Williams W., Lighthouse keeper.

## Honolulu Directory.

Wallace W. H., Honolulu Skating Rink, residence 1 Roses Court.

Waller G., butcher, 97 King street, residence 29 King street.

Weaver, billiard saloon, over the Royal Hotel, corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets.

Week J., boot maker, 48 Hotel street.

Wood J. H., plantation, 300 Nuuanu street.

Wood O. R., residence corner of Palace Walk and Punchbowl street.

Williams G. C., book keeper at Lewers and Dickson.

Wood J. G., life insurance agent.

Whitney Dr. J. M., dentist, over Dr. Hoffmans, Merchant street, residence Punahou.

**Y**OUNG L. C., clerk at Walker and Allens, residence Roses' Court.

Young A., at the Honolulu Iron Works.



# TRADERS AND PLANTERS

## ON THE

# OTHER ISLANDS.

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Campbell and Turton, traders and planters, Lahaina, Maui.  
 Colonel C. Z. Spaulding and Co., traders and planters, Lahaina.  
 Mossman and Co., traders, Wailuku.  
 T. Lyons, trader, Hana, East Maui.  
 James Makee, trader and planter, Onlapalakua, West Maui.  
 H. Cornwell, trader and planter, Waikapu.  
 T. H. Hobron, planter and trader, Makawao.  
 J. N. Right and Co., trader, Koloa, Kauai.  
 Joseph Spencer, trader, Kau, Hawaii.  
 Thomas Spencer, trader and planter, Hilo, Hawaii.

## PLANTATIONS.

### CASTLE AND COOK,

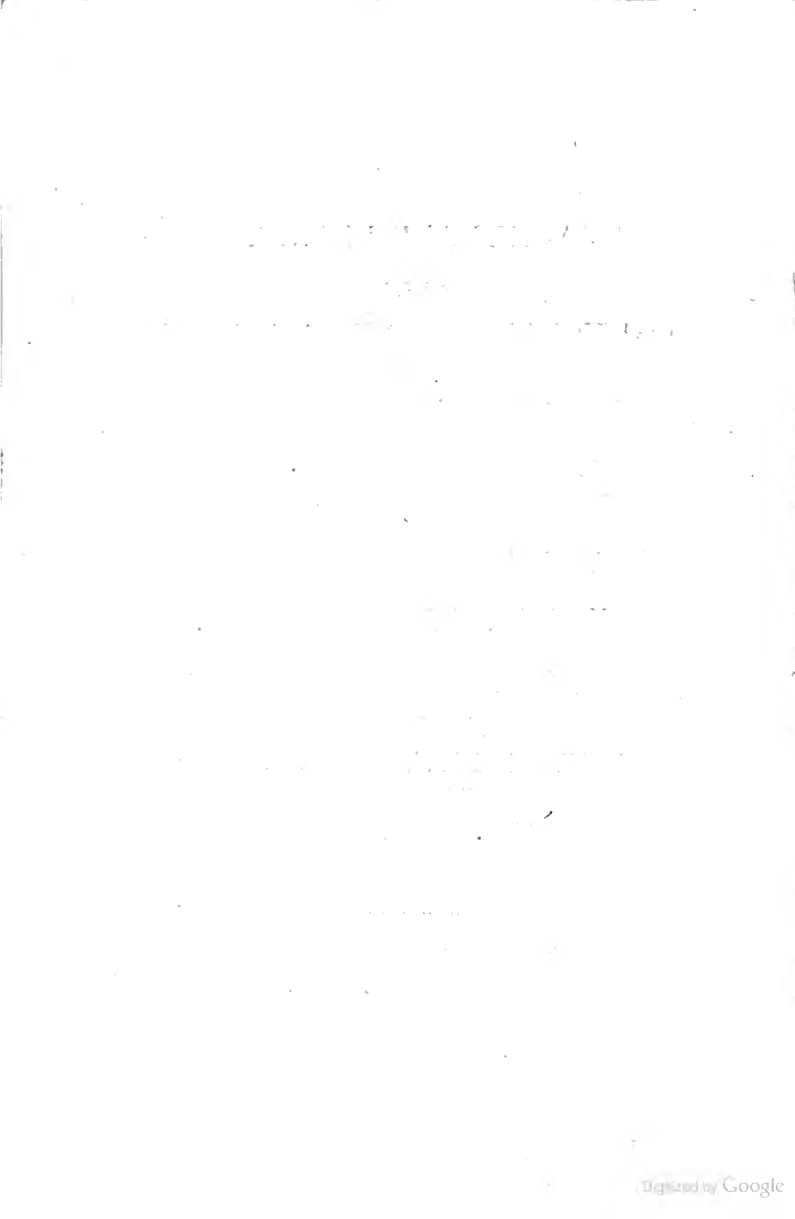
	AGENTS.	TONS.
Kohala Plantation, Hawaii.....		900
Onouli, do. do. ....		40
Haiku, Maui.....		650
Hawaiian, do. ....		250
Union Mills, do. ....		200
Haleakala, do. ....		300
Waialua .....		50
Waipaa .....		80

### WALKER AND ALLEN,

	AGENTS.	TONS.
Princeville plantation, Kauai.....		700
Onomca plantation, Hawaii.....		950
Naalihu plantation, Kau, Hawaii .....		194

## New Appointment.

S. Severance, has been appointed Postmaster at Hilo.





**CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND**

—AND—

**AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE**

—OF—

**STEAM PACKETS.**

Composed of the following A 1 Iron Screw Steamships—

**WONGA WONGA,**

STEWART, MASTER,

**CITY OF MELBOURNE,**

GRAINGER, MASTER,

**CITY OF ADELAIDE,**

MOORE, MASTER.

One of the above Steamers will leave Honolulu for San Francisco,  
Fiji and Sydney,

**EVERY FOUR WEEKS.**

Freight or Passage, apply to

**W. L. GREEN,**

AGENT, Honolulu.

G. SEGELKEN.

E. KISTLER.

**G. SEGELKEN & CO.,**

**TIN, COPPER, ZINC & SHEET IRON WORKERS,**

No. 5, Nuuanu Street.

Have constantly  
on hand---

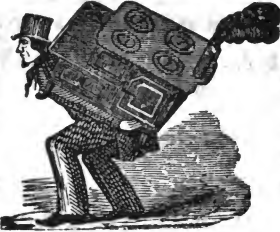
STOVES, LEAD

PIPES, GALV.

IRON PIPES,

PLAIN & HOSE

BIBBS, STOP



COOKS, INDIA  
RUBBER

HOSE---best 3-  
ply in lengths of  
25 and 50 feet,  
with Coupling &  
Pipe complete.

—ALSO—

**A very large assortment of TINWARE of every description.**

Orders from the other Islands will be carefully attended to.

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No. 18, Nuuanu Street,

**IMPORTERS & DEALERS**

—IN—

**CHINA GOODS.**

On hand and For Sale, a full assortment of  
Silks, Grass Cloth, Prima Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs, Grape  
Shawls, Ivory and Sandal-wood Ware, Fans of Feather, and  
other Materials, Lacquered Ware, Contract Matting, and  
usual Stock of China Ware.

—ALSO—

**AGENTS FOR THE KAUPAKUEA SUGAR PLANTATION.**

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

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**R. WHITMAN & CO.**  
**MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS**

—IN—

**Saddles and Harness,**  
**SADDLERY,   CARRIAGE**  
**HARDWARE, TRIMINGS.**

BEST BRANDS OF

**SHOE,**  
**HARNESS AND**  
**CARRIAGE LEATHERS.**

SIGN OF THE "HORSE."

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Honolulu, H. I.

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No. 68, Nuuanu street,

**IMPORTERS OF**  
**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

—ALSO—

**Manufacturers of Soda Water & other**  
**Aeriated Waters.**

**Sirup of any kind made to order, of the best**  
**materials.**

**A large assortment of CORKS constantly on hand,**

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**JOHN NEILL,**  
**MACHINIST, LOCK, ~~AND~~ AND GUN SMITH.**

REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES.  
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SPORTING GOODS.  
No. 40 Fort Street. Honolulu, H. I.

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**DEALER IN DRY GOODS,**

—AND—

**GENERAL OUTFITTING STORE,**

Corner of Nuuanu and Merchant Streets.

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**Importer and Wholesale and Retail**  
**Dealer in**  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**

Corner of Queen and Kaahumanu Streets,  
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**JOHN RITSON,**  
DEALER IN  
**WINES, SPIRITS, ALE**

—AND—

**P O R T E R .**

No. 10, Kaahumanu Street,

Honolulu, H. I.

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**JAMES S. LEMON,**  
**DEALER IN ALES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,**  
Corner of Nuuanu and Beretania Streets.

**CHRIS. ECHART,  
J E W E L E R ,**

No. 64, Beretania Street,

**MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER**

—OF—

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WATCHES, &c., &c.**

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WATCHMAKER,**

No. 17, Merchant Street.

AGENT.

Watches of every description correctly Repaired & Warranted.

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No. 54, Fort Street,

**IMPORTER & DEALER**

—IN—

**HARDWARE,**

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**

**CARPENTERS TOOLS,**

**CARRIAGE MATERIALS, of all sorts,**

**Fish Nets, Lines,**

**Hooks and Seine Twines,**

**Brushes,**

**A L L K I N D S O F**

**PAINTS AND OILS,**

which will be sold to suit the Times.

**T. MOSSMAN & SONS,  
IMPORTERS & DEALERS**

—IN—

**GLASSWARE, PORCELAIN, CROCKERYWARE,**

**STONEWARE,**

**SILVER-PLATED WARE**

**BRITANNIA WARE,**

**TABLE CUTLERY,**

**Kerosene Lamps, Chandeliers, and Oil.**

**FOR SALE,**

**Wholesale and Retail at the**

**FIRE-PROOF STORE, CORNER OF KING AND NUUANNU STS.**

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**Importer and Commission Merchant,**

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**Dealer in Every Description of Merchandise,**

**IMPORTED DIRECTLY FROM**

**EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

**—ALSO—**

**TRADER IN ALL KINDS OF ISLAND PRODUCE.**

**Agent for the Sale of the Produce of**

**His Majesty's Molokai Ranch; R. W. Meyer's Farm on Molokai; C. Bertle-  
mann's well-known Superior Mess Beef; The Waipa Plantation, Hanalei,  
Kauai; The Honoipu Plantation, Kohala, Hawaii.**

**Agent for the Rhinish Westphalia Lloyd, Etc., Etc.**



**BOLLES & CO.,**  
**SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
**General Merchandise,**  
No. 34, Queen Street, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

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Agent for the Kaunakai, Moanalua and Kakaako Salt Works.

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—REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO—

Messrs. Williams & Haven, New London, Ct.	Messrs. Swift & Allen, New Bedford.
Messrs. J. C. Merrill & Co. San Francisco....	Mr. C. A. Williams.....Honolulu.
Messrs. H. Hackfield & Co.....	Honolulu.

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**MRS. M'DOUGALL,**  
No. 38, Fort Street,  
**DRESS MAKING**  
—AND—  
**FURNISHING STORE.**

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MRS. M'DOUGALL would respectfully call the attention of Ladies to her  
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**First-Class Dress Making**

In all its Departments. All work promptly executed, and at reasonable prices.  
Mourning, Wedding, Travelling, and other Transient Work done promptly and at  
very Short Notice.

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**TAKEN IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART,**

ALSO, FOR SALE,

**Views of Craters, Hawaiian Scenery, Portraits of the Kings,**

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FINE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS,  
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Honolulu, H. I.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
French & American Wines & Spirits,  
English and German Ales and Porter,**

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Honolulu, H. I.

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**BAZAR OF MEATS OF ALL KINDS**  
—AND—  
**FAMILY MARKET!**

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**General Variety Store**

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Where all Customers will be supplied Cheap, and on the Shortest Notice,  
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BEDDING, Spring Matresses, and Spring Beds



FEATHER,  
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**A. W. PEIRCE & CO.,**

SUCCESSOR TO C. L. RICHARDS & CO.,

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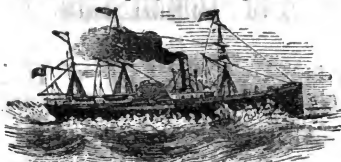
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Insurance guaranteed at Lower Rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of Shipments of Fruit.

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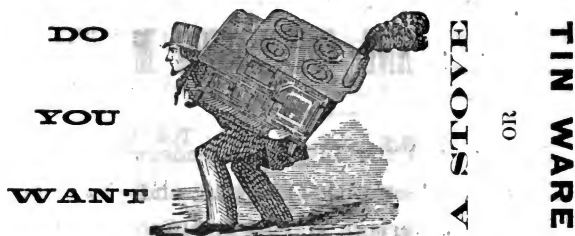
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Strict Attention to Business to Merit the  
Same for the Future.

**Orders from the Other Islands**  
WILL BE  
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**Importer of**

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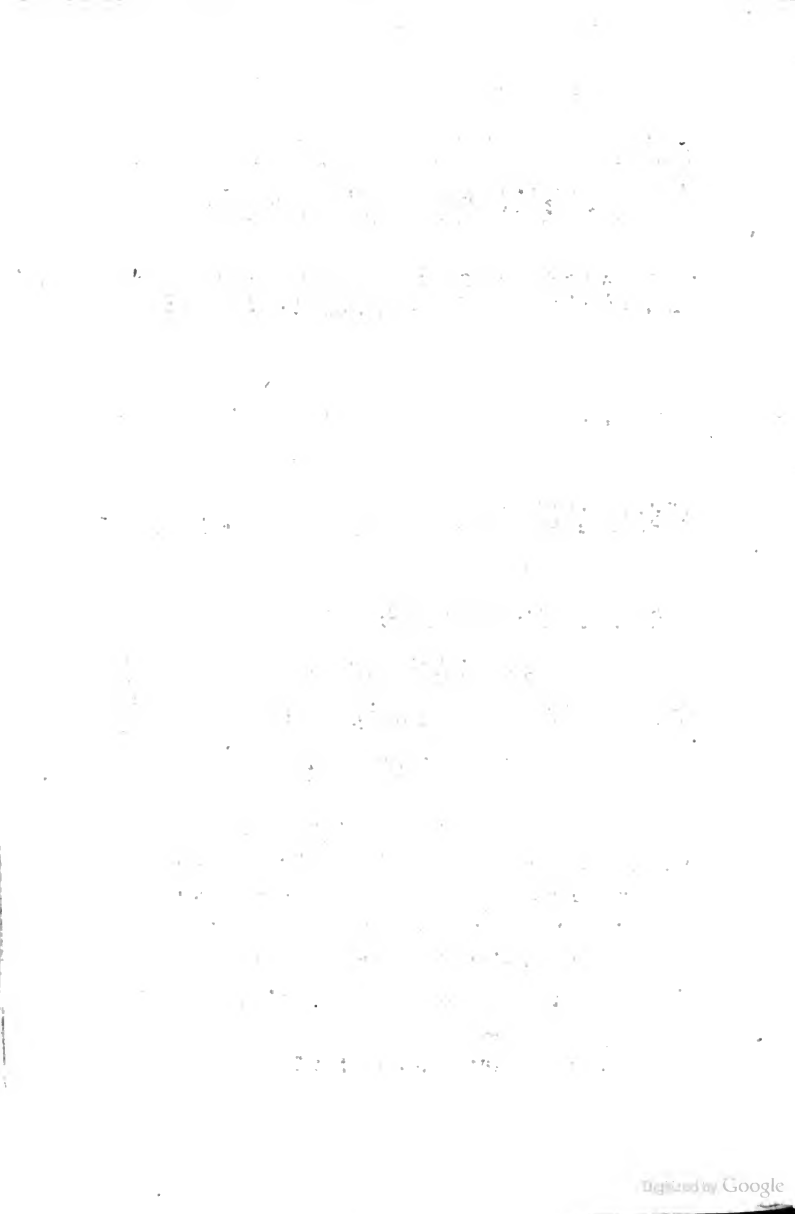
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Cash. The very latest News received  
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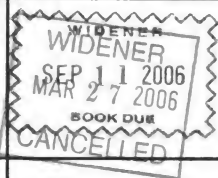




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